

THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 11. NO. 20

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1893.

TERMS—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE

Currents 6c per pound at Langdon's.

"Curley" Phelps is down from Robbins on a brief visit.

New Orleans molasses 40c per gallon at Langdon's.

Prof. A. D. Prudeaux is in the city to spend the holiday vacation.

Peppers, mustard, allspice, ginger 20c per pound at Langdon's.

Miss Amos left for Wabash, Ind., Tuesday to spend the summer vacation.

An experienced nurse can be secured by inquiring at Tellus Bertrand's house.

E. S. Shepard returned to the city Monday after an extended stay in the Minnesota woods.

Jacob Jewell was in Chicago last week visiting his son and taking in the World's Fair sights.

H. S. Sikes returned from Chicago Tuesday, after a visit with his relatives and a view of the Fair.

Mrs. E. M. Kemp gave a party to a number of young friends Monday evening in honor of her sister, Miss Amos.

Good 16 inch slabwood delivered to any part of the city by Sam Moore. Leaves orders at Crane, Penelon & Co.'s.

The gardens have been catching it of late—the long dry spell will ruin them if rain does not come plentifully soon.

This is a busy time in the court house. Both Clerk Brennan and Treasurer H. Holland are at work finishing up the work of the recent tax sale.

The New North job office received its new press and a large invoice of new type and materials this week. We are now better than ever prepared, etc.

WANTED.—A position as book-keeper. Can furnish good references. Will come immediately. Write J. A. Perkins, Antigo, Wis.

A blaze which threatened to make quite a holocaust started in a shed near the Crofoot house on Thayer street Monday forenoon, and got to blazing hard before it was seen. The fire company responded promptly and succeeded in putting it out in short order.

Mrs. B. T. Plugh is agent for the Christy knives, the greatest combination for a housewife that has ever been placed on the market. You should see one. If you do you will buy. Drop her a postal and she will call.

Fifty cents is a small doctor bill, but that is all it will cost you to cure any ordinary case of rheumatism if you use Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Try it and you will be surprised at the prompt relief it affords. The first application will quiet the pain. Fifty-cent bottles for sale by the Palace Drug Store.

One hundred dollars will be paid for a case of drunkenness, morphine or tobacco habit that cannot be cured by the use of Hill's Chloride of Gold Tablets, manufactured by the Ohio Chemical Co., Lima, Ohio. All first-class druggists keep them. Read the large advertisement regarding the Tablets in another part of this paper.

The Sledtrucked company played to a big house Saturday night. They gave excellent satisfaction. Walter's tramp impersonation is as good as ever, and the specialties with the show are good. A few more such shows as Sledtrucked could be secured, Rhinelander would regain its lost prestige as a good show town.

Tomahawk Lake experienced a disastrous blaze Sunday night. The brush fires which had been burning for some time near the new houses just put up by the Lake Shore Lumber Company caught in one of the houses and before it could be checked burned five of them to the ground. The company will immediately rebuild them.

The Troubadors showed to a small audience at the Grand Opera House Monday evening. Their performance merited a better audience. They are clever people, every one of them, and the specialties of Thorne were fine. They played to a good sized audience Tuesday night and will also give entire change of program to-morrow, and Saturday nights. They are neat and polished in every thing they do and lovers of pure fun will not regret attending. The prices are low, only 10, 20 and 30 cents, with no extra charge for reserved seats, which are on sale at Squier's jewelry store.

T. B. McIndoe was at Chicago over Sunday.

Stenless raises 8c per pound at Langdon's.

E. O. Brown was in Milwaukee on business Friday.

Best white rice 7c per pound at Langdon's.

N. A. Colman was in town Friday on legal business.

A little girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cain Sunday.

S. H. Alban and family returned from Chicago Monday morning.

E. D. Brown, of Stevens Point, has been visiting his children here recently.

"Q. P." soap is the greatest thing you ever saw in the soap line. Langdon sells it.

Miss Cora Crowe left for Robbins, Mich., Saturday where she will teach during the coming term of school.

The Palace Drug Store, successors to the J. Y. Potter Drug Co., have a large and varied assortment of wall papers. You should see them before you buy any wall paper.

The Grand Opera House was decorated in a decidedly handsome and artistic manner for the graduating exercises Friday night. The audience, too, was a good looking one.

Gene Shepard, who has just returned from Virginia, Minn., says that when he left there Saturday that fires were raging all through the woods about the range and that every town in that country up there will suffer destruction if heavy rains do not put a stop to the running flames. He says that people in Virginia city are pretty well insured but that in the other range towns there are practically no policies written.

Mistakes are always troublesome, and they never fail to hit the innocent as well as the one whose carelessness produces it. The town board proceedings two weeks ago contained the announcement that the board had refused to entertain a resolution to keep cattle from running at large. There was a mistake about it. There was a resolution presented to the board to allow cattle to run, and the board promptly rejected it. The ordinance forbidding them running at large is in force and people should understand it.

Forest fires destroyed the towns of Virginia and Mountain Iron on the Mesaba iron range last Sunday. Every building with but two or three exceptions was burned. At Virginia there were 2,000 people made homeless and a great many suffered heavy financial loss. A number from here had property destroyed. Pat McGarry lost three hotels and a couple of store buildings. John Moriarity lost a store and warehouse and J. W. Crockett buildings that brought him in two hundred dollars a month rent. Whether or not they had any insurance is not known now. It is doubtful if the towns build up any to speak of this season, as the ore market is at a standstill.

The Northwestern Lumberman has the following to say of Joseph Rathborne's failure: "It is with deep regret that the Lumberman has to announce that Joseph Rathborne & Co., wholesale lumber dealers of this city, have been obliged to place their affairs in the hands of an assignee and thus enter on a course of liquidation. Stringency in the money market, and inability to realize on commercial paper, was the immediate cause of the failure; for it is evident to all who know Joseph Rathborne and Morton Butler that they would not throw up their hands for any cause but that of pure and honorable business necessity. The firm made an assignment at 12 o'clock Tuesday night to Robert E. Shanklin, of Gandy, Shanklin & Co., room 202, 44 La Salle street. The yard was immediately taken possession of by the assignee, and a notice to that effect was posted on the office door. The firm's yard is situated on the Illinois Central pier, No. 2, lake front, and is an extensive plant. The amount of liabilities has been variously stated at \$200,000 to \$250,000, and the assets at \$400,000 and \$500,000. The firm has a large amount of commercial paper and accounts in its possession, but in the present condition of the money market it is impossible to realize on such collateral in time to meet maturing paper. The assignee declares that the creditors will not lose a cent in consequence of the firm's dilemma. This assignment is a striking illustration of the possi-

ties of such times as these. With clear assets of at least two dollars for every one of liability, this firm is practically forced to the wall by inability to take care of a ten-thousand-dollar note. The Land, Log & Lumber Company, of Milwaukee, held a note bearing the indorsement of Joseph Rathborne & Co., and upon its refusal to accept collateral upon renewal, the firm saw no way to protect its creditors but by assignment. The course pursued by the Land, Log & Lumber Company is perhaps the business of no one but itself, but it seems as if in such times, good business policy would dictate the indulgence of at least reasonable accommodation, to prevent failures which can but disturb the whole trade more or less. As a measure of precaution purely, the Louisiana Cypress Lumber Company, of Harvey, La., has been placed in the hands of a receiver, pending the settlement of matters here. That concern is in remarkably good condition. It has a paid-in capital of \$250,000 and a surplus of over \$100,000. It has on hand lumber amounting to from \$175,000 to \$200,000, logs amounting to from \$15,000 to \$20,000 and \$80,000 in cash and bills and accounts payable, and owes, all told, less than \$175,000. The general sentiment in the trade is very friendly to both Mr. Rathborne and Mr. Butler, and it is to be hoped that their present expectation that the estate can be so administered as to pay every claim in full, and leave them a comfortable balance, will be fully realized.

The Big Celebration.
The Fourth of July committee have made a change in the contemplated program to the extent that the Antigo band and excursionists will be left out of the day's exercises here. The people of Antigo are anxious to come, but cannot secure a train. Undoubtedly many of them will come up on the regular noon or morning passenger. The program of the day's exercises is not yet ready but the committee having the matter in charge promises the best celebration the town has ever had. There will be plenty of sports and amusements, and the base ball game of the afternoon may develop into a tournament with several contesting clubs, all of which are first-class teams. The committee on fireworks have ordered nearly a car load of the finest pyrotechnical goods manufactured, and the display immediately after dark will be of sufficient brilliancy and power to give the people in surrounding towns who are too poor or too busy to come to Rhinelander for the day, quite a respectable show without any effort on their part. The committee on sports and amusements have been given a very liberal allowance of the day's money, and their program shows that they have expended it well. The list of contests includes a free for all 100 yard running race, a boy's running race, standing jump, running jump, high jump, hurdle race, broncho race, free for all running race for horses, three legged race, wheel barrow race and bicycle races. Some good cash prizes will be given and for the bicycle races there are to be three different prizes, all of considerable value. The music committee has arranged for a fine lot of the melody that soothes or stirs the soul as occasion demands. Both local cornet bands and a good martial band will furnish the street music and a double quartette will do the singing. An effort was made to secure the Hon. Thos. Lynch to deliver the oration, but he informs the committee who waited on him that he will be in Washington at that time. It is likely that Tom is going down there out of pure loyalty to his party, which at present is trying to decide on what to do to keep the country from experiencing what people of good judgment predicted would follow their gaining power. They are hunting around in the dark for the key to the situation and Tom is going to help. An orator of state reputation will be secured and the people will have a veritable treat in that line. The morning procession will be the largest and most elaborate that has ever been attempted in this section. Arrangements are being made to have all the principal business houses represented by floats in the procession. The civic societies, hose companies, hook and ladder company, children and everybody else pretty nearly will take a hand, or a foot rather, in the march. The eagle will do his screaming for Northern Wisconsin right here in Rhinelander and the multitude had better take notice.

Rolled oats 4c per pound at Langdon's.

State Park Lands.

Benj. Sweet was in the city Friday and in a talk with a New North representative gave the following facts concerning the pine land purchase by him and a Waukesha party, mention of which appeared last week. The lands entered by Mr. Sweet and Mr. O'Connor comprise about 5,000 acres of school lands in the counties of Vilas and Iron, and are within the limits of the State Park. The school lands of this state were granted to the state in trust for school purposes by act of congress, approved August 6, 1846, and comprise the sixteenth section in each township together with certain indemnity lands, since located. In 1878 the legislature of Wisconsin set aside twenty townships of land in what are now Vilas and Iron counties, for the use and purpose of a state park. Within the limits of this park were about 12,000 acres of unsold school lands. These school lands the legislature had no right to set aside for park purposes they being lands held in trust by the state for school purposes and were a part of the school fund of the state. Since 1885 the land commissioners have had the right to make an order withdrawing those lands from the market, but failed to make such previous to the filing made by Sweet and O'Connor on Monday last. On Monday morning when the land office opened at Madison they were present with their attorneys and made a cash application for about 5,000 acres of such lands, having previously looked them over; all steps were taken in strict accordance with law and the lands were applied for at the purchase price of \$1.25 per acre. The commissioners of public lands refused to sell the lands upon their application because of the act of 1878 creating the state park. Whereupon the purchase price was promptly deposited with the state treasurer and a writ of mandamus issued out of the supreme court commanding the commissioners to make the sale at once or show cause to the contrary before that court on the 8th day of August next.

At about 5 o'clock p. m. of the same day the commissioners, after being served with the writ of mandamus made an order withdrawing the balance of such lands from the market. This will put an end to any further entries of such lands, but will not probably affect the entry made by Sweet and O'Connor.

Mr. Sweet's attorney in this matter is Eugene S. Elliott, of Milwaukee, and O'Connor's counsel is D. S. Tullar, of Waukesha.

House and Lot For Sale.

Six room house; well, cellar, woodshed, etc., in desirable location. Inquire of W. W. Carr.

For Our Readers.

If you can make thirty words from letters contained in the word "Montreal" you can have a FREE trip to the World's Fair and return, as the publishers of that well known magazine "Dominion Illustrated" offer to pay expenses to Chicago and return to the first person in each state sending a list of not less than eighty words as above. This is a popular way of attracting attention to a popular publication. A host of other valuable prizes will be given to successful contestants, and every one able to send a list of not less than sixty words will be awarded a prize valued by the publishers at not less than five dollars. As prizes are equitably divided among the different states persons residing in any locality have an equal opportunity of securing the free trip to Chicago, or one of the other valuable prizes for their state. This announcement appears in the leading newspapers of this state for the first time the same day. Enclose twelve U. S. two-cent stamps with list of words for sample number of this elegant and profusely illustrated (96-pages) magazine, containing full particulars of this most liberal prize distribution. "Dominion Illustrated" is the leading and longest established magazine in British America (larger than Harper's, Century, Scribner's or Cosmopolitan). Its publishers are rated by mercantile agencies and worth over one hundred thousand dollars. Send promptly as date of postmark decides. Address, DOMINION ILLUSTRATED, Ground Floor, Y. M. Assoc'n., Montreal, Que.

Notice.

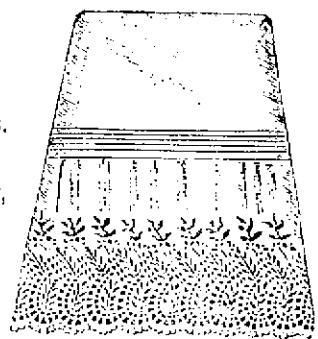
We are making special prices on shingles for a few days longer; call and see us and save money.

ANNE CONRO & SON.

Warm Weather Makes Demands for Summer Dress Fabrics!

We have Supplied from all the leading goods in the market, such as

Sattens, Pongees, Pinglins, Sotos, Empire and Challies in all wool and half wool.



Flouncings of all kinds. Summer Underwear, in all grades and prices.

A full Line of Womens Cotton white Goods

We are Headquarters for Carpets and Furnishings of all kinds.

Don't buy anything but the McClure Fine Shoe. The Best and cheapest on the market.

We still handle Heath & Milligan's Celebrated Paints.

Builders' Hardware, heavy and light Groceries, at wholesale and retail. All the leading kinds of Canned Goods at a great reduction in price, only 10 cts. per can. Don't pay 12 cts. for the same goods.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

WALL PAPER

More Designs than any other Dealer in the City.

Prices to suit the style.

Come and look over the Beautiful Styles.

F. J. PINGRY & Co.

UNLEARNED.

He is lovely just to look at.
With his thoughtless, dark brown eyes,
His gentle face and shining curls—
But he isn't very wise.

Two birthdays he has counted,
Two dummies he can show;
Yet he's ignorant of many things
That little babies know.

Though he talks in childish fashion,
He knows just pretty words,
And he says them in a voice as sweet
As the cooing of the birds.

He smiles at everybody,
But he hasn't learned to fret;
And angry looks and pouts—
He doesn't know them yet.

Oh, everything contents him.
So he's never learned to tease;
And kicks and screams—he's unaware
There are such things as these.

But he's lovely just to look at
And to smile and nod to pet.
For to wriggle out of loving arms
He hasn't learned it yet.

Oh, as yet I told you,
He isn't very wise.
Yet were we all as ignorant,
Earth might be Paradise.
—Emma C. Dowd, in Youth's Companion.

BY MUTUAL CONSENT.

Why Mr. and Mrs. Blummer Never Married Again.

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"It is plain to me," said Blummer, after he had quarreled with his wife for half an hour over the breakfast table—"it is very plain to me we are quite incompatible!"

"I fully agree with you," retorted Mrs. Blummer, wiping the tears of anger from her pretty brown eyes. "We are not at all congenial!"

"On this point," observed Blummer, icily, "we seem to have no difference of opinion. We were utterly mistaken in ever imagining we cared for each other enough to—"

"You are right," the little woman broke in, determined he should not gain the least advantage. "It was very silly of me, and I shall never cease to regret it."

"I made a blooming idiot of myself," Blummer brutally declared. "But, then, you were a rather pretty and stylish girl when I met you at—"

"Oh, you are really growing complimentary! I was a rather pretty and stylish girl—when you met me! That was just one year ago. I suppose I have grown old and homely and dowdy in a year! If so, the life I have led with you during the last six months is the cause of it!"

She was growing hysterical again. "I have done all I could to make you happy, but you are the most unreasonable woman I ever saw. I thought you an angel, but I have found you possess a temper—like—like—a cold chisel. Our married life has been a wretched failure!"

Then he very deliberately attempted to take a drink of coffee from his egg glass.

"There is a remedy for our wretchedness!" exclaimed the little woman, decidedly, a look of resolution on her flushed face.

"Yes," he nodded. "The remedy is separation. It would be a glorious thing to be a free man again."

She leaped to her feet.

"That settles it, Mr. Blummer! I'll not live another day with you after



"THE REMEDY IS SEPARATION."

this! I shall enjoy my freedom quite as much as you will. The only thing I dread is the horrible disgrace of being seen in a divorce court."

"You need not worry about that, Mrs. Blummer, unless you wish to marry again, for we can live apart by mutual consent and there need be no divorce. As for me, I shall never marry again."

"Nor I. Once is enough for me! We will separate quietly."

She sat down again and they talked it over, finally arriving at an agreement.

II.

Mrs. Blummer went away to a remote little resort amid the mountains, where she could spend a quiet summer. She stopped at a picturesque old hotel, where she was known as a widow, as it happened she affected black. And a very gay little widow she made, for she was determined to obtain utter forgetfulness in the pleasure to be extracted from the passing moment.

And so it came about that she made the acquaintance of a "perfectly lovely" old doctor who took a great interest in her. He was so very kind and attentive that he seemed like a father to her.

Day after day Mrs. Blummer and the doctor were seen together, and it was no long time before the other guests began to gossip mildly about them.

"She is awfully lucky," declared one gushing young thing. "He is really in earnest, and he's so awfully rich! No sensible girl would mind his age, for he's awfully handsome. But it's always the same—the same—the lucky catches."

One day the doctor and Mrs. Blummer were alone in a cozy little nook beside the mountain stream, where they had come for the ostensible purpose of fishing. But their rods lay idly on the ground, and they were seated quite near together on the soft moss.

"Mrs. Blummer," said the doctor, securing one of her hands, "I love you, and I want you to marry me. I am a wealthy man, and I will do everything in my power to make you happy."

Her tender brown eyes filled with tears, and she tried to release her hand. "Doctor, I cannot marry you."

"Why not?"

"I am married already."

Then she told him everything in a frank way that made him feel that he loved her all the more desperately. When she had finished, he said:

"You do not love this man to whom you are bound?"

"No."

"Would you marry me if you were free?"

"I—I think so."

"Then you must obtain a legal separation from him."

III.

Three hundred miles away, Blummer was enjoying himself at the seashore. He met a very charming and beautiful girl, and, by way of diversion, he sought her society as much as possible. One day he came to the conclusion that he was really and truly in love with her.

From that moment Blummer grew rapidly despondent, after the manner of any man who knows his affection is reciprocated yet feels that the situation is hopeless.

One night, as they sat on a huge boulder and watched the glory of the moonlight on the rippling ocean, he told her how much he loved her, and heard her sweet voice confess a mutual attachment.

Then came the task of revealing the truth, which he did in a manly manner. Of course she was shocked and distressed, but she acknowledged she loved him still.

"Would I were a free man!" he cried. "I can be in a short time," he added, a sudden thought coming to him. "My wife will not oppose a separation. Will you wait for me and marry me then?"

"Yes, dear."

Blummer felt himself the happiest man on earth.

IV.

Mr. and Mrs. Blummer met by appointment. They greeted each other coldly.

"Henry," spoke the little woman.



THEY GREETED EACH OTHER COLDLY.

after some moments of hesitation, "I have come to ask a favor of you."

"And I have come to ask one of you," he said.

"I want you to allow me to obtain a legal separation from you."

"Why, that is the very thing I was going to ask of you. I am willing to give you the necessary grounds, and we can take the case to South Dakota. Everything shall be done as quietly as possible."

Both seemed delighted, and still they eyed each other a trifle suspiciously, as if suspecting the truth.

"Why do you wish a separation, Edna?" he finally asked. "I trust you are not contemplating another marriage as soon as this? I believe you said once was enough for you."

She tossed her head defiantly.

"I have no reason to conceal the truth," she replied. "I am contemplating another marriage. I have found an ideal man, and he will make me his wife as soon as proper after the separation."

Blummer felt a twinge of pained surprise, and he fancied his wife had never seemed quite so handsome before.

"I am also going to get married," he acknowledged, finding pleasure in his ability to say so. "I am engaged to a most charming girl who I am confident will make a model wife."

He had arisen, and she sprang to her feet and confronted him, her chin quivering. For some moments they stood looking into each other's eyes, a strange feeling creeping over them.

"Henry Blummer," she finally sobbed, "you are a brute! I—I did think you would have more regard for me than this. If you marry again I'll kill myself!"

Dear little soul! How Blummer longed to take her in his arms and console her!

"But you are going to get married," he protested.

"No, I am not!" she quickly asserted. "I did think of it, but I've changed my mind now. You don't love me a bit, and I am ready to die!"

He couldn't resist longer, so he caught her close to his breast, and she sobbed on his shoulder, making no attempt to get away.

"Edna," he murmured, his mustache close to her shapely little ear; "we have been deceiving ourselves. We care more for each other than for all the rest of the world! We ought to live happily together. Let's try it over again, little wife."

"I am willing, dear."

She lifted her smiling, tear-stained face, and he kissed her dainty mouth.

WILLIAM G. PATTER.

—Miss Lighthouse—"I wonder if this Mr. Walton who has just arrived will be a pleasant addition to our society." Miss Deepthink—"No, no, he is a very intelligent young man."—Later Ocean

THE LAW OF THE PLAINS.

Thrilling Account of a Duel to the Death with Knives Fought by the Moon's Light.

"The outfit of twelve wagons had stopped at a point on the Rio Pecos river about seven miles above the town of Anton Chico. We had supper and were smoking our pipes, and it was between sunset and dark when a young fellow about twenty years old came riding up from the direction of the Comanche country. He was dressed like a cowboy, and what few words he spoke were in good English. He rode up to a camp-fire around which five or six of us were sitting, and after a 'Good evening' to all dismounted and let his gaze wander from man to man.

"Teamster No. 5 was a Mexican half-breed known as Big Pete. He gave a start of surprise as the stranger rode up, and I heard him cursing and muttering to himself. By and by the boy fixed his gaze on Pete and kept it there for a long half minute. There was a sort of smile on his face which made one think of the look of a wolf who has pursued his victim for hours and hours and was finally near enough to seize it."

"Rifle, pistol for knife?" he queried of Pete in a low, even voice.

"The big fellow looked around uneasily. He was no coward, as we all knew, but the sudden appearance of the boy had rattled him for a moment. A full moon was coming up, and there would be light enough for firearms. He was a good shot, but that long, sharp knife was his favorite weapon.

Besides, he was a giant compared to that slender but active-looking youth. "The knife, and I will give you one minute to say your prayers!" shouted Pete as he sprang up.

"Very well; just as you please," quietly replied the young man, as he unbridled his horse and sent him away.

"Not a word was spoken by any of the rest of us. We all rose up, but made no other move. Not a question was asked of either man. It was the law of the plains. One man had the right to demand satisfaction of another by rifle, revolver or knife.

As to the cause of the quarrel, why should we ask or care? Pete removed his belt and jacket and sombrero and tied a handkerchief around his head. The stranger removed the belt in which he carried a couple of revolvers, threw aside his sombrero, and walked off to a distance of fifty feet. Pete followed. Every man in camp formed a circle about the pair. The moon made everything as plain as daylight. The horses and mules were all to the right of us. So far as all could see every one stopped feeling and gazed steadfastly at the circle.

"Ready!"

"It was the stranger who called out, and at the word both moved into the center of the ring and mended each other. A fight to the death with knives is a horrible thing to look at, and yet there is a magnetism about it which forces you to stand and look till the end comes. Boxers move about—feint—advance—retreat—rush at each other and grapple. So it is with men who fight with knives. Back and forth across the circle—round and round it—their knives now and then clashing together, and it was ten long minutes before blood was drawn. With the first drop came death.

"No man called out. No man in the circle moved out of his tracks. Some of the horses came nearer and whinnied softly, as if asking what it was all about, but this we remember afterward. Big Pete was working to make his great strength bring him an advantage. If he could seize that boy's right arm with his left hand and hold it for five seconds the duel would be ended. Thrice he attempted it and thrice he failed. Suddenly the boy found the opening he had been seeking. So swiftly that none of us could follow him he sprang forward under the uplifted right arm, there was the flash of a knife, and Big Pete uttered a groan and sank down.

"You are witnesses that it was a fair fight," said the stranger as he bent over Pete and looked around the circle.

"It was fair, but no man answered. He called his horse by a low whistle, slipped on the bridle, and half a minute later was cantering away to the east. Big Pete had wronged him. The law of the land would not give him satisfaction. The law of the plains had avenged him. A grave beside the Pecos—a guess or two at the stranger's identity—and that was all."—Chicago Times.

PRECIOUS JEWELS.

One of the Most Serviceable and Popular Stones is the Turquoise.

There are few gems more commonly seen in jewelry than the lovely blue turquoise. Its beauty, its service, its pleasing contrast with gold, all explain why it is so much preferred to other ordinary stones.

Only a few exceptionally fine specimens of the stone rank with the "rich and rare gems." Much and widely as the turquoise is used for personal adornment, the supply has for some time considerably exceeded the demand, except for fine stones of an uncommon size. But, as is the case with all precious stones, unusually large pieces of this stone, when of good quality, are eagerly sought after and have a very high value.

The turquoise has been used as a gem from a very remote period, as it is most plentifully found along the shores of the Caspian sea, within the space believed by many to have been the cradle of the human race.

It is asserted by historians that the ancient Greeks used it in almost all the finest and most delicate of their work in gold. Want of certainty about the name by which this stone was known in ancient times prevents our being able to tell what mystic virtues were attached to it, but in the middle ages it was supposed to have wonderful qualities. Indeed, it was credited with many supernatural virtues.

The wearer of a turquoise had his strength increased and his sight prolonged. If he happened to have a serious fall the consequences were averted from him by the cracking and subsequent crumbling of the gem, and in

case of his illness at any time his turquoise became paler and paler, and if its possessor died lost its color entirely, but recovered again on passing into the hands of a new owner. Other precious gems seem of late years to have lost all claim to the former marvelous powers ascribed to them, but the turquoise still retains one of its mysterious properties, and parades it to the present day.

Sometimes slowly, sometimes suddenly, it turns pale, becomes spotted and finally changes from blue to white, and specimens of this kind are rare and valuable.

Turquoises are found in Tibet, China and Mount Sinai, but the handsomest ones for jewelers' purposes come from Persian mines. They are found imbedded in masses of rock and the mines are more than one hundred and fifty feet deep, and many laborers are employed in them, the oldest of whom buy the gems and sell them in turn to travelers and merchants. Other men buy the rough stones and polish them before selling. These, of course, command high prices.

The stones are divided into three classes—first, second and third qualities. All stones of perfect color and shape belong to the first class, but a tiny speck of green, which only a connoisseur can detect, will consign a handsome stone to second-class matter.

Then there is that undefinable property of a good turquoise, like the water of a diamond or the luster of a pearl. In a turquoise it is called "zat." A fine colored turquoise without the "zat" is not worth much. Among the finest jewels of the shah there is a fine turquoise valued at four thousand dollars.

The third-class stones are those with decided flaws and unsalable in Persia. The small prices offered for such there are more than doubled by the time they reach Europe. They are cut by hand and polished on a fine-grained sandstone, and then on a piece of soft leather with turquoise dust. It is quite the fashionable stone of the present day, and when set with diamonds no gem can equal it in beauty. An ultra-society woman is not happy until she is the possessor of such a jewel.—Cincinnati Star-Sayings.

THE WOMAN OF MANY ILLS.

A Female Bore Who Recounts Her Adventures to Everyone She Meets.

"Of course you know at least one of my kind. I refer to the woman of many ill, either imaginary or otherwise, that she insists upon recounting to every person who unfortunately comes within ear-shot. She is the feeble creature who one day has heart disease, the next is seized with inflammatory rheumatism, and on the third is quite certain that she is suffering from some incurable malady that is sapping her life away. With a ghoulish glee she dwells on her various symptoms and the rapid progress toward the grave that she is hourly making. She lingers over all the harrowing details, and is very much put out if you do not appear to enjoy the tenor of her conversation. She dotes on medical works and reads with avidity of every known ailment that has ever visited the frame of humanity. If a new disease is mentioned in the papers, before twenty hours have passed over her head she imagines herself the victim of the latest malady and is quite hurt if anyone else of her acquaintances should dare to be more seriously ill than herself. Notwithstanding the fact that she is tottering on the brink of the grave, she is able to eat her three meals a day with astonishing relish, and if there is anything on hand of especial interest she forgets for the time being what an invalid she is and appears to enjoy the amusements of the healthy with as much zest as do those mortals who can not confess to an ache or a pain. In fact, she is an all-around humbug who bores everyone but the doctors and the chemists, and for them she is a never-ending source of profit, though at times she must be a bit wearisome even to them."—Philadelphia Times.

A Bavarian Railroad Device.

An automatic device for locating and clearly marking track defects is now in use on the Bavarian state railways. The principle of the apparatus is based on the fact that every low point or other similar defect in a line of track causes a shock of greater or less intensity in a car passing over it. The arrangement of the apparatus in the inspection car is such that if the shock exceeds a certain degree of intensity a signaling device is brought into operation, from which either a red or blue liquid is squirted over the roadbed, making stripes from one foot to seven feet long and about two inches wide. The track sections requiring attention are thus very plainly marked. The apparatus, it is claimed, will locate defects which can not ordinarily be detected by the track walker and will afford evidence of imperfections in the roadbed long before these will show themselves by such signs as battered rail ends at joints, etc.—Philadelphia Record.

The Indian Hornbill.

A hornbill is something like a big magpie in all its sly tricks and ways. It catches a little ball of food, if thrown to it, with a sharpness and precision worthy of a cricketer. On one occasion, when Mrs. Hornbill had made herself a nest in a hollow in the trunk of the tree in their house and deposited her eggs in it, Mr. Hornbill came and plastered over the opening with mud, leaving only a space sufficient for him to insert his bill and feed the female and the nestlings. He feeds them in a very affectionate manner, by throwing up from his own stomach pellets of food, enveloped, something like a sausage in "gizzard sacs" formed of portions of the interior lining of his own stomach. This is perhaps more curious than nice.—Longman's Magazine.

That's Why.

Harkins (to the Waiter)—Would you mind telling me just why this is called spring chicken?

Waiter—"Case dat am its name, sah.—Truth.

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LONG VIGIL AT A GRAVE.

A Chinaman's Vow to Watch His Mother's Tomb for Three Years.

A correspondent of a Shanghai journal, writing from Kiukiang, on the Yangtze, mentions that he has seen a sight which is not often seen even in China. This is a man who has taken a vow to watch three years at his mother's grave. The lady died at the end of last year and was buried, as usual, on the side of a neighboring hill in the family burying place. When the remains had been consigned to the earth the son declared that he would not leave the grave for three years, and so far he has been true to his word. The neighbors took upon themselves to provide for his wants and a subscription list was started, ten piculs (one hundred and thirty-three pounds each) of rice being contributed by his relations and those who knew him. Families take turns in preparing his food and bringing it to him. Others brought straw and poles and made a rude hut for him large enough to contain himself and the grave of his mother. The writer saw him when he had already been at his self-appointed task nearly seven months, and says he will not soon forget the sight and smell. Around the hut there were three well-kept graves, those of his father, brother, and wife, and inside, that of his mother.

During the three years of his vigil he does not wash himself, the straw upon which he lies is not removed, he does not change his clothes until the time has expired, he does not come out of the little place for any cause whatever, he speaks to none, except, perhaps, occasionally, and then only briefly, to his nearest relatives. He spends the time muttering prayers and burning incense at the head of the tomb, along the length of which he is stretched. The hut is not high enough to allow him to stand upright and is only a few feet longer than himself. "One can faintly imagine the foulness of such a den and the condition of an unshorn human being after such an existence; what he will be like at the end of the summer I can not conceive. It does not seem possible that a man should be able to live through three years of such horrors—none but a Chinaman could do it." If he survives the three years he will be highly honored, the officials will go in state and receive him and report the matter to the throne, and he will receive from the emperor's hand a board containing four characters lauding his virtue. He may also receive some small official preferment, and will thus be provided for. The natives say that although he is alone on the hillside among the graves, no ghosts or devils will interfere with him and poisonous snakes will not come near him. Some of the people were not quite sure what his motives were; some said, significantly, that he knew what he was doing—there was not very much to do, and at the end of three years lying at the grave, being fed by his friends, he would likely enough find a comfortable life.—London Times.

Strength of a Bird's Wing.

The muscles of a bird's wing are particularly strong in proportion to the weight of its body. As a rule, small birds that have come very far across the sea have been blown over the water during violent gales, and many of them arrive on land in a half-dead condition. One reason for the fact that in fair weather small and weak birds make long journeys successfully over considerable tracts of ocean is that they are carried on the backs of the larger ones. When passing the autumn in Crete a writer asserts that he distinctly heard the twittering of small birds when flocks of sand cranes were passing overhead on their way to southern shores. On another occasion, when firing a gun, he saw three small birds rise from the flock and disappear again among the cranes. A native priest assured him that they came over from Europe with him, while it has been found that small birds, never before seen in certain parts, have been brought thither at times of migration. Another cause is that small birds do not make their journeys in one flight. They generally rest during the day searching for food, and thus proceed to their destination by easy stages.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Calling Him Down.

The Man With the Little Boxes Made a Mistake This Time.

He was a professional gambler. He had two dice boxes and two clay marbles. He called the boys around him and proceeded to manipulate his marbles and boxes on the bar.

"Now, gentlemen," said he, "I'm no worker of miracles; I can't heal the sick nor raise the dead, but I'll put this marble under this cup and bet you a twenty it's under the other cup. Come, who'll open the ball? Speak lively."

Silence followed. Then a flashily-dressed confederate of the gambler elbowed his way to the front.

"I'll bet she's there," he said, and laid down his money.

"And there she is," exclaimed the gambler. "Here you are—forty in the long green. Once in awhile I'm caught just in that way. Come, hurrah boys—who's next? Here's the marble—you can see it go under the cup. Now, I'll bet you either way."

Three rough hands were raised with three twenties, when a husky voice shouted at the edge of the crowd:

"Hold in yer bronchos, boys. I'm the first man to bet." A burly individual in a blue shirt and broad-brimmed hat pushed his way to the bar. "Now, perfer, I'm ready fur ye. Lift up yer box. Ther's the ball, dead to rights—see it, fellers?"

The "boys" answered affirmatively. "Here's a twenty, perfer," went on the husky-voiced man, "an' I bet the ball's under that cup. 'Cause why? 'Cause I'm a rational man, an' we're all rational men—we believe what we see. We seen the ball under that cup an' it's got to be there an' I'm bettin' it's there. If it ain't there, they's been a hocus-pocus and that kind o' work don't go down with this hyer community." The husky-voiced man produced a six-shooter about as long as a Winchester. "In my opinion I'm bettin' on a dead-sure thing. Lift the cup, perfer."

The six-shooter was cocked with an ominous "click" and the husky-voiced man looked the "perfer" squarely in the eye.

The gambler smiled, in a sickly way, coughed, hesitated and would have said something had not a pair of determined steady-gray eyes given him fair warning.

He raised the box—the ball was there. "I thought so," said the husky-voiced man, as he pocketed the money. "If you want to take any more bets, perfer, I reckon the boys'll accommodate ye."

But he didn't. He faded out of the saloon and Anaconda knew him no more.—Detroit Free Press.

He Thought He Should.

It was nearing midnight and far off rising above the smoky house-tops, the faint crow of roosters could be heard, as is their wont at this hour of the night.

The young man had been talking to the girl for ages, it seemed to her, and it was all of his devotion to her.

"Could you die for me?" she asked as she heard the chattering of a claxon call, like the echo of a distant bugle.

"A million times," he exclaimed with tropical fervor.

"How nice of you," she twittered; "but I shall not ask so great a sacrifice. Do it only once thoroughly, Mr. Smith, and you may have the other nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine times for use elsewhere."

And for an instant he really thought he should.—Detroit Free Press.

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FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—The devil's beef tub, in the vale of Annan, Scotland, is a secluded hollow or basin surrounded by lofty hills. In ancient times it was a most favorable retreat for raiders and was used by them as a hiding place for stolen cattle.

—The legislature of Jamaica, to put down the "obeah" practice, has passed a law authorizing the infliction of thirty-six lashes on persons convicted of practicing the black art and sixteen lashes on anyone found consulting an obeah man.

—Both the federal and cantonal governments of Switzerland have shown an active interest in fostering and promoting the agricultural prosperity of the country; and an agricultural bureau is attached to one of the federal departments at Berne.

—Before the new parliamentary legislation turning over to the charities commissioners, the London guilds enjoyed—and generally wasted—incomes ranging from the Mercers' annual \$415,000, the Drapers' \$390,000 and the Goldsmiths' \$220,000 down.

—Dr. Schott, of Germany, has been making some interesting investigations of ocean currents, the height of waves and the rapidity of their progress. He explodes the idea of waves "mountain high," and says that in the worst storms they do not rise higher than from thirty-six to forty feet.

—In England there is an organization known as the Rural District Nursing association. The nurses are in training two years at a cost of \$250. Each nurse has a salary of \$125 to \$150, with board and lodging and a donkey cart in which to go the rounds of a district of 2,000 to 3,000 inhabitants.

—Zante, the scene of recent earthquakes, is known to the outside world chiefly by its exports of currents, which, by the way, are really not currents, but small raisins made from a native grape. Corinth was once the chief seat of this export, and these raisins were once called "Corinths." The name was gradually corrupted to currents, and most persons accept the fruit in good faith for what the name seems to indicate.—N. Y. Sun.

—An extraordinary phenomenon has been noticed in southwestern Russia. The mice, which have infested not only the fields, but the towns and villages for years, have entirely disappeared. In the spring of 1891 the mice plague in that part of Russia was terrific; the inhabitants were at a loss to know what to do, and feared greatly for their crops. Strange to say, at the close of spring, 1892, the rodents departed from the country and left nothing behind them to testify to their presence but innumerable holes in fields and gardens.

—In Holland the following names for the months are used: January—Lauromaand, chilly month. February—Sprokelmaand, vegetation month. March—Lentmaand, spring month. April—Grasmaand, grass month. May—Blowmaand, flower month. June—Zomermaand, summer month. July—Hooymaand, hay month. August—Oostmaand, harvest month. September—Herfismaand, autumn month. October—Wynmaand, wine month. November—Slaagmaand, slaughter month. December—Wintermaand, winter month.

DESCENDANTS OF DISCOVERERS.

Ancient Spanish Families in a Remote Corner of New Mexico.

Here, in a corner of the United States which is almost as wild as the interior of Africa, separated from the nearest railroad point by deserts of deep sand, and in the midst of antiquities, such as the ruins of the cliff dwellers, ruins of old churches and ancient architecture generally, I have discovered a settlement of people who are the lineal descendants of Columbus and of those who were with him on the voyage when America was discovered. Just across the Chama river from this old mission there is a settlement known as Plaza Colorado, or Red Plaza. It is the site of the old Spanish city of "Coronado," the ruins of which are now in an excellent state of preservation. The surrounding country is now occupied as ranches and homes by the Martinez and Chaves families. They are all pure Castellanos, and have so intermarried in all the generations since 1540 as to retain the chief characteristics of their distinguished ancestors. The Chaves and Martinez families have lived here ever since Coronado Cabeza de Vaca came up to this country from the coast with his band of daring followers. That was in 1540. Previous to that some of the same party were with Columbus when he discovered Arica, and the Martinez, the Chaves and the Columbus families were all related. The city of Coronado was established about 1545. Copper and gold were mined in the vicinity, and quite a number of manufacturing were put in operation. The Chaves family have a huge copper kettle, weighing perhaps two hundred pounds, that was made where they now live, and that has been in possession of the family for over three hundred years. The Spaniards made peons or slaves of the natives, who were finally victorious over their enemies, destroying their city and killing and driving most of them from the country. The present branches of the Martinez and Chaves families are the descendants of the agricultural and pastoral Spaniards whom the natives allowed to remain, as they had ever been on friendly terms with them. They still possess all the facial and physical characteristics of the Spaniards, with classical features, light bronze complexion, black eyes and raven black hair. They are a people that would anywhere be considered beautiful, especially the females. They are not only beautiful but highly intelligent, in striking contrast to many of the descendants of the original races of America all around them. They are very quick of thought as well as of action. They are all farmers, except part of the Chaves family, one of whom is a merchant; another, Frank Chaves, is sheriff of this county. They raise just about enough for themselves and their stock, having but a small surplus each year to sell, and in over three

hundred years have not grown much richer or much poorer. They get water from the same ditch as did their ancestors over three hundred years ago. Crops are about of the same kind, and life goes on in the same easy channel. Generation after generation succeed to the lands. There is no immigration. All are apparently satisfied with their country, to live as their forefathers lived and be buried at last in the old churchyard at Abiquin. They are devout members of the mother church, and true to the cross that Columbus first planted on American soil.

The old church at Abiquin has stood for over three hundred years. In its front yard, eighty by one hundred feet, over one thousand bodies have been interred, one on top of another. So old are many of the graves and so forgotten the occupants that when a burial is in order a grave is dug regardless of what the spade will turn up. Consequently it is no unusual sight to see quite a number of skulls and a lot of human bones lying around loose.

At service time in the church a man gets up on the roof with a hammer, and with dexterous skill, born of long experience, rings out a rapid yet musical chorus on the old bell. At the same instant two men stand at the door of the church and rapidly fire off double-barreled shotguns. In explanation of this they say it is to drive the devil away from the church.

The country is a land of almost perpetual sunshine. The climate the year round is not surpassed on earth. It is dry, bright, bracing and invigorating. The scenery is wild, rugged, grand and picturesque. The soil is sandy, but very productive by the aid of irrigation. No the descendants of Columbus are generally sure of fair rewards for any agricultural exertions they may choose to put forth. They are practically isolated from the mighty rush and roar of the commercial world, with sufficient happiness for the day and no particular care for the morrow. Such are the surroundings and actual conditions of the direct descendants of Columbus and his brave followers.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

TURTLE-POWER.

A Curious Experiment Recently Made in French Cochinchina.

A paper published in Saigon, in French Cochinchina, gives an account of a singular experiment recently made in that colony with a new means of motive power.

A French resident at the town of Hatien, a port on the gulf of Siem, conceived the idea that it would be perfectly practicable to make the immense turtles, which are not uncommon in those parts, and which swim with little rapidity, do service in drawing the small fishing-boats.

He purchased two large turtles at a cost of five dollars, and fitted them out with harness and reins. Then he obtained a light open boat, about fifteen feet long, and attached his turtles to it by means of traces.

Holding his reins fast, he set out on a little trial voyage with the turtle team. The creatures paddled along very prettily, at a rate somewhat exceeding the ordinary walking of a man.

As they directed their course towards the open sea, and as the weather was calm and beautiful, and the voyage exceedingly pleasant, it did not occur to the Frenchman to make any very thorough test of his ability to guide the animals.

Much delighted, indeed, with the success of his experiment, he kept on and on, until he presently noted that he was already a considerable distance out at sea, and that the sun was setting.

The interested navigator then attempted to turn his team about, but the turtles resisted any such movement. They had evidently made up their minds to go to sea, and they would not be dissuaded from their purpose.

The driver pulled his reins until he upset his turtles in the water; but as often as they regained the use of their flippers, they set out again for the middle of the sea.

Night settled down rapidly. Luckily the inventor of the new means of marine traction had brought with him a pair of oars, and as a last resort he took a knife, cut his tugs, and let his sea-steeds, harness and all, go their way. Then he rowed back laboriously to his village, lamenting his expenditure on the turtles, and resolving not to try any further experiments in navigation.—Yankee Blade.

FRENCH CANADIANS.

Characteristics of Those Who Emigrate to Our Cities.

The French Canadian is not a good farmer in the modern sense. He does not renew his lands, nor is he partial to new methods. Moreover, he is not enterprising. If he must quit the ancestral domain, he prefers to go to the city, where he can find employment in a factory or a workshop. He is industrious, sober, frugal and skillful, a most excellent mechanic, a cunning carpenter, and a faithful and contented subordinate. He leaves the country because he has heard from his compatriots who have gone before him that he can do better in the states.

His taxes are heavy, and his opportunities of making enough to pay them and to maintain himself and his family in comfort are small. The cure is good to him, but the church and the presbytery are too big and the schoolhouse is too small. It may be that some of his children will receive the meager education furnished by the parochial schools, but he can not hope that all will be instructed, and it is quite possible that none may be lucky enough to have any schooling. In the states things are so much better that Jacques, who used to live on the next farm, but who is now working in a mill at Lowell, comes back once a year to visit his brother, decked with a chain, with a velvet waistcoat, his wife wearing a silk dress, while all his children are at school. So the burdened Canadian goes away, and there is another voter lost and another parishioner less.—Henry Loomis Nelson, in Harper's Magazine.

THE DECADENCE OF OUR RACE.

One of the Lessons We Can Learn from the Rise and Fall of Early Civilization.

An English author has just published a book in which he endeavors to prove that the races of men which are now dominant in the world have already begun to decay, and that the time is approaching when the subordinate races will rise up and take the place of these decaying races. The English race, both in America and Europe, this writer maintains, has already reached its decadent period. The French and German races, also have attained the summit of their greatness, and hereafter must retrograde rather than advance. The great ruling races of the world, this writer asserts, have had their day, and must now begin to make way for the inferior races, which have hitherto remained in the background. In other words the civilized man of today may be the savage of some future generation, and the savage of today, sometime in the evolution of the races of men, may come to the front and become civilized. It is a favorite theory with many, that races, like individual men, rise, culminate and decay. That none remain long stationary, and that all are either progressing or retrogressing.

These previously inferior races are the people of South America and the people of Africa. Some one, indeed, has said that no race can reach a high grade of civilization unless it lives in a land where the snow flies. But the history of antiquity disproves this. Nearly all the great nations of the ancient world inhabited warm climates.

It is not probable that if a revolution like this is ever effected it will be effected in one generation, or in one century, or, indeed, in a thousand years. These great racial modifications have been effected many times in the past. But the change is a process of slow development.

At the beginning of the Christian era the people who inhabited the present countries of Germany, England and France, were merely savage barbarians.

The Roman civilization, which embraced the countries extending along the shores of the Mediterranean sea, was a civilization in many respects of a high order. It was the proudest and most confident civilization the world has ever known. And no subject of Rome in the early days of our Christian era could have been made to believe that the time would ever come when these savage northern nations would lay her pride in the dust.

But yet the Roman empire, the greatest governmental structure ever reared by man, for many centuries, has been no more. It was overrun and conquered by the hardy and savage barbarians of the north.

These savage barbarians have, in their turn, become civilized, and from them has sprung the great modern countries of Europe. The Englishman and American of to-day, the Frenchman, the German, and the Scandinavian are all descendants of men who were barbarians and savages when the old Roman empire was in its vigor.

Roman civilization in its turn replaced Greek civilization—a civilization the highest in many respects that the world has ever seen. Greek civilization supplanted the Persian, and the Persian supplanted the Babylonian and Assyrian.

So, it will be seen, that the world has thus far evolved by the alternations of civilizations. A dominant race is overthrown by a less conspicuous one, which, in its turn, flourishes until it is overthrown by some other less conspicuous race.

And so the process has gone on. Whether it will continue to go on in this way until the end of time, of course, the foresight of man can not determine. But if we reason from the past the argument from analogy is strong that it will so continue.

Of course this is not a pleasant theme for us to contemplate. None of us wish to have our race transformed into a decadent and lying condition.

But the way to avoid this is to make a study of the great empires of antiquity and note the causes that brought on their decay and ruin.

We find that these great nations of ancient times were sapped by luxury and enervated by excesses. Men grew wealthy, luxurious and weak, and lost the strong and sturdy qualities that made their nation dominant. They emasculated themselves by weak, frivolous and vicious indulgences, and so made themselves easy victims for the northern barbarians, who came down with vigor uninvited and strength undiminished by excesses. If modern nations do not wish to suffer the fate of the ancient nations, they should be warned by their example and avoid their vices and their follies.

In the meantime let the savage nations of Africa, and the partially barbarous nations of South America, come forward. There may be qualities in these races which no civilization has as yet developed—qualities which have lain dormant for ages, but which, when they have once been developed, will immeasurably help along the progress of the world. Let us hope that these races can advance without the retrogression of any other races.—S. W. Ford, in Yankee Blade.

—A Story of Suffering.—The drummer from Chicago was rattling off the merits of his goods in a way which at last caused the good old merchant to look at him doubtfully. "Oh, I'm telling you the straight truth," said the drummer, catching on to the mild insinuation in the old gentleman's face. "It would hurt me to tell a lie." "Yes," responded the old merchant quietly, "I know it would. There was a Chicago man in to see me yesterday, and he said the same thing, but I noticed that he went right on suffering as long as he stayed here."—Detroit Free Press.

—Grades of Quietness.—Lummix—"Isn't a cemetery a quiet spot?" Skimgullet—"Yes; but Egyptian cemeteries are quieter than those in this country." Lummix—"How can that be?" Skimgullet—"Because in Egypt mummies the word."—Judge.

Royal Baking Powder

All other baking powders are shown by the latest United States Government Report to be inferior to the Royal in both Purity and Strength.

(See Bulletin 13, Chemical Division of U. S. Agricultural Dept.)

"Mamma and I," said Priscilla one day, "are taking medicine. We each have a bottle, and mamma has tied a string around the neck of hers, so as to tell it, she says. I suppose I'll have to tie a string around mine, too, so as to tell it from hers."—Philadelphia Times.

"There goes a man who is as well posted on strikes as any man I ever saw." "Made a study of the labor question, has he?" "No, but he's been a baseball umpire for years."—Inter Ocean.

The critique of pure reason—A woman's "because," because it is incomprehensible.—Truth.

Devils Lake Chautauque.

The first summer assembly of the North Dakota Chautauque comes off June 28th to July 15th. An extensive program has been arranged, including many noted speakers, singers, etc., and the occasion promises to be most interesting and instructive. Devils Lake is a summer resort spot. The Great Northern railway gives reduced rates. Address J. B. Fancher, Secretary, Devils Lake, N. D., for programme and other information. A trip to the lake and assembly will make an enjoyable outing.

Hicks—"You say that Bings is to be tried for heresy?" Wicks—"Yes; he refuses to believe that 'schism' is pronounced 'slem.'"—Boston Transcript.

Our Rapid, Transitory Existence.

Brief as it is, at the longest, is liable to be materially curtailed by our own indiscretions. The dyspeptic eat what they should not, the bilious drink coffee in excess, and the rheumatic, neuralgic and consumptive sit in draughts, get wet feet and remain in damp clothes, and then wonder when ill how they became so. To persons with a tendency to neuralgia, we recommend a daily use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and especially after unavoidable exposure in damp or otherwise inclement weather.

As a rule, thoroughness is desirable. But many a good deed has been spoiled by his half-way methods.—Washington Star.

To Puget Sound, June 18, 1893.

Beginning June 18th, the Great Northern will run through service on its new short line from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Seattle, Everett, Fairhaven, New Whatcom, Blaine and other Puget Sound cities. This route is 126 miles the shortest from the East to Pacific tide-waters. It opens up a territory offering fine inducements to investors and homeseekers. It is also an attractive route for tourists.

FATIGUE can hardly be regarded as an incentive to industry, but a wheel can do very little until it is tired.—Binghamton Leader.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

"Don't wear gossamers, Mrs. Springgins!" "No. Don't need to. My eyesight's as good as it ever was."—Harper's Bazar.

"LOOK UP."

and not down," if you're a suffering woman. Every one of the bodily troubles that come to women only has a guaranteed cure in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. That will bring you safe and certain help. It's a powerful general, as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and it builds up and invigorates the entire female system. It regulates and promotes all the proper functions, improves digestion, enriches the blood, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and strength.

For ulcerations, displacements, bearing-down sensations, periodical pains, and all "female complaints" and weaknesses, "Favorite Prescription" is the only guaranteed remedy. If it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

In every case of Catarrh that seems hopeless, you can depend upon Doctor Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a cure. Its proprietors are so sure of it that they'll pay \$500 cash for any incurable case. Sold by all druggists.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

RONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken. When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime, and read the Label.

EXPOSITION OF 1893.—Visitor—"What kind of a toy cannon is that?" Attendant—"That is the Krupp Gun from the world's fair of 1893. It weighs 125 tons. Chicago thought it was great."—Puck.

"Why is it," she asked, "that stolen kisses are always the sweetest?" "I guess," he replied, "it is because they are taken surreptitiously."—Boston Courier.

HALE'S CATARRH CURE is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

F. J. CUNNEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

WHAT nonsense it is to say a man is inclined to be bad. When a man is becoming bad it is quite against his inclination.

HALF-CURED eruptions will return. Treat them with Genu's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

The surest way to make a bad man mad is to tell him the truth about himself.—Ham's Horn.

SICK HEADACHE, lassitude, weakness and loss of appetite caused by malaria can be immediately cured by Beecham's Pills.

The gas man may have his troubles, but they are always light.

"August Flower"

"One of my neighbors, Mr. John Gilbert, has been sick for a long time. All thought him past recovery. He was horribly emaciated from the inaction of his liver and kidneys. It is difficult to describe his appearance and the miserable state of his health at that time. Help from any source seemed impossible. He tried your August Flower and the effect upon him was magical. It restored him to perfect health to the great astonishment of his family and friends." John Quibell, Holt, Ont.

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A Complete Illustrated Novel, by PATIENCE STAPLETON.

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AND BLOOD PURIFIER

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Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, etc., done in first-class order, as usual but the best of workmen are employed. A hot or cold water bath can be secured at a very reasonable price, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a call and be convinced.

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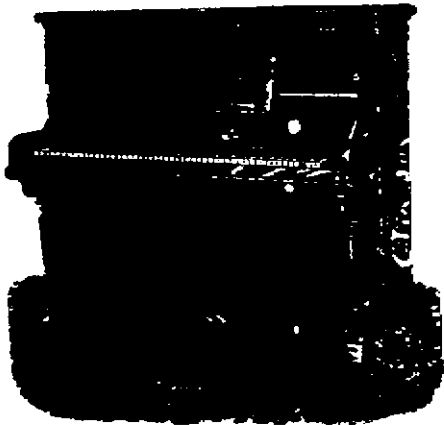
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As a FIRST-CLASS Piano

The Hallet & Davis has yet to find a Superior.

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The Nizam's Pleasure Boat.
There has just been completed by Messrs. Messum, the well known boat builders of Richmond, to the order of the Nizam of Hyderabad, a pleasure boat peculiar in shape and for its size exceedingly costly in construction. Two boats of the size of a large skiff have been joined side by side by a deck, upon the extremities of which rise a number of finely carved pillars supporting a pagoda shaped roof. The whole of the woodwork is of teak, a wood which is not warped by heat. As an instance of the great expenditure of labor upon the boat, which is only 28 feet long by 14 feet wide, it may be stated that the tiles of the roof are composed of some 2,000 small pieces of teak, most of which have had to be specially cut.

There are no windows, but all four sides of the barge will be hung with pure silk of the richest quality, while the deck will be enshrouded in the same costly way to a height of some feet. The barge will be propelled by two feathered paddles placed between the bows and sterns of the two supporting boats and turned by handles after the manner of a sun umbrella. The barge is intended for use on a lake near to which the nizam has a summer palace. It is now moored in the river opposite to Buelchell House at Richmond. — London Times.

No More "Lagniappe" in New Orleans.
"Lagniappe" will be more honored in the breach than in the observance among tradesmen of New Orleans in future. This is the name of the gratuity which the creoles were wont to give to customers, the recipients being chiefly children and colored people. It took the form usually of confectionery, pastry or nuts. The practice is a relic of the old Spanish domination in Louisiana. The word "lagniappe" is a transformation of the Spanish phrase "la nappa," which means a gratuity, a sweetener, to make a purchaser pleased with his bargain.

This custom it seems has never obtained outside of the second and third districts of the city, and "lagniappe" was so prescriptively grounded that it came to be regarded as a right to which the people were legally entitled. In an age of sharp and sordid competition, however, the tradesmen find the gratuity too much of a tax on their profits. A few days ago the Retail Grocers' association of the second and third districts adopted a resolution doing away with the picturesque usage. — New York Post.

She Saved the License.
One should not be too confident and precipitate in affairs of the heart. James McCarthy of Norfolk has learned this bitter lesson. Friday he purchased of the town clerk a license to marry a certain lovely widow on whom his favor fell.

With the parchment in his vest pocket he presented himself before the widow and for the first time asked her to be his cherished bride, and in the certainty of her answer he showed her the precious license. The proposal was so sudden and the swain so sure that the widow was nettled and refused him with considerable emphasis.

Mr. McCarthy was dazed for a moment, and then realizing his discomfiture he dashed the license to the floor, danced a breakdown on it and left the house. The next day, says the local chronicler, the economical widow took the license back to the town clerk and requested him to hold it until the right man wanted her. — Buffalo Courier.

Curiosities From Key West.
Dr. Pinar Lomborg has returned from his trip to Key West for the purpose of scientific research among marine animals. He describes the sea there as enormously rich in fish and the sponging grounds as the best in the world. He captured and brought with him 50 different kinds of fish, three of which had never before been seen along the Florida coast. He found many strange mollusks, crustaceans, actinians and worms, and the first of the land species—were very abundant on the keys on account of the calcareous soil. On Key West he found a snake that exists nowhere else, also the great black scorpion, imported probably from the West India islands. An animal of semiellipsoid form about an inch, which he is not able to classify before it is dissected, is probably a new discovery. — Orlando (Fla.) Record.

A Class Boy.
The class of '93 which was graduated from Yale last June has a class boy. He was born Saturday, April 22, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand A. Houston. The parents of the class boy are both pursuing postgraduate courses in the philosophical department of the university. It was only last fall that women were admitted to Yale. This is the first child ever born to the university whose parents are both members of it. The mother was prior to her marriage Miss Helen Dawson and was graduated from Smith college in the class of '89. She spent several years studying in Germany and returning to this country married Mr. Houston shortly after he graduated last June.

Fear Lost In Hunger.
During the cold and snowy weather of last winter foxes about the North Beach life saving station on the Maryland coast were driven to desperation with hunger. In their starving condition they seemed to lose the fear of men and actually approached the life saving station in broad daylight and attempted to steal chickens and even small pigs. — Washington Post.

A Feat In Carving.
In all branches of sport beating the previous record is a performance of almost everyday occurrence, and no matter how excellent the achievement it is not likely to remain long unchallenged and unconquered. The establishment of a new kind of record, although not strictly within the realm of actual sport, cannot therefore fail to interest that large class of spectators who are ever ready to discover something new on which to stake their spare cash. A wealthy young Cuban recently made a bet with the carver of one of the leading night restaurants on the Boulevard—the wager being for 1,000 francs—that the latter would not cut and make 2,000 complete sandwiches in 24 hours.

The carver won the bet easily, accomplishing the feat in 19 hours and 40 minutes, demolishing 22 hams in the operation. This huge mass of sandwiches was divided among the principal hospitals of Paris and the environs, among whose inmates the unexpected advent of such tasty morsels created unfeigned delight. — Paris Cor. London Telegraph.

Admission Fees at the Big Fair.
The disappointment which follows the payment of a quarter to see the block-like but highly scented Eskimos illustrates the great ruling principle at this show, which is that the best that is to be seen is what is seen free of extra cost. If the Eskimos, the Irish village, the animal show, the Turkish town and that sort of thing are worth 25 and 50 cents each to a visitor, it is certain that the great exposition, common to all for one admission fee, should be rated at a thousand dollars' worth of sightseeing.

The wonders of every avenue of industry and the treasures of every form of art from all over the world are all to be seen for a half dollar paid at the outside gates. The things that cost extra are very closely like the sideshows of the circuses and the dime museum exhibits of the Bowery. They are genuine, and those in the Bowery are faked—that's the main difference. — Chicago Cor. New York Sun.

The Mania For Suicide.
Another woman who has the suicide habit has turned up in the person of Maggie Benner of New York. Seven times during the past year has she attempted to end her life, but all have been unsuccessful. The first time was in March, 1892, when she jumped into the East river and was rescued. Several weeks ago she drank carbolic acid, and on Tuesday night she attempted suicide again by drinking paregoric and carbolic acid. She has also been sent to the Bellevue hospital four times while suffering from alcoholism. Besides these futile attempts at death she has been arrested for stabbing a woman.

Wm. SHUMANN.

—Proprietor of—

Union Market.

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats at Reasonable Prices. Manufacturers of

SHUMANN'S
FAMOUS SAUSAGES.

The Best in the City. Try It.
Mason St., Rhineland.

J. Weisen's Provision Depot!

Is always stocked with reasonable goods. The best butter, eggs and everything usual found in a provision store. Potatoes at whole sale or retail. Give us a call. Brown street.

Don't Forget the Place

F. A. HILDEBRAND,
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My Stock is Complete and my Prices Reasonable. Your Patronage is solicited. An expert embalmer and funeral director in readiness at all times. Call before purchasing.

RHINELANDER, - WIS.

LIVERY AND BOARDING - STABLE -

The Best of Carriages and Horses on hand day or night. Careful drivers furnished when desired. Moderate Charges. Give us a call.

W. D. JOSLIN & CO.

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Best Fitting Suits and the Best Goods for the Lowest Prices, that can be found in Rhineland. All Work Warranted. Shop opposite the Giant Sleigh Manufacturing Co.'s Factory, Rhineland, Wis.

JOHNSON & COMPANY,

Have the Largest, Best and Most Thoroughly Complete Stock of
Lumbermen's Clothing

In the city, which will be sold at prices as low as any dealer's.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

Central Market, STEVENS ST.

JAS. GLEASON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

MEATS, PROVISIONS, FISH AND GAME.

Our customers can rely upon securing good fresh meat, fair treatment and low prices as it can be sold for. We solicit a share of the city trade. Market next to C. O. D. Store. RHINELANDER, WIS.



Harrigan Bros. & Co. have secured the exclusive sale of this noted Flour where it can be had at prices no greater than those charged for inferior grades. The highest awards have been given Gold Medal Flour manufactured by the Washburn-Crosby Co. Sold by Harrigan Bros. & Co., W. S. Jewell, Martin & Co., T. Solberg, Holmes & Husen, Rhineland, Wis.



Real Estate Loan and Insurance. Exchange.

I have over 300 of the most desirable Residence Lots in Rhineland for sale, ranging in price from \$100 to \$500 each. Also many of the Finest Business Sites. Time given purchasers who intend building. Sole agent for all property of M. L. S. & W. R'y Co. Brown Brothers, S. H. Alban and others.

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I can place any amount of money on improved Real Estate at 40 per cent. of its value, on from 1 to 5 years time, netting from 8 to 10 per cent. interest per annum.

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I represent several of the Heaviest and most liberal and reliable Insurance Companies doing business in the world and make a specialty of writing Fire Insurance at Equitable Rates.

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LOCAL TIME TABLE.

MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE & WESTERN.
NORTH BOUND
No. 1—Passenger arrives.....11:50 P. M.
No. 2—Limited.....12:10 P. M.
No. 15—Accommodation arrives.....12:10 P. M.
No. 16—Accommodation arrives.....12:10 P. M.
No. 17—Accommodation arrives.....12:10 P. M.
SOUTH BOUND
No. 16—Accommodation.....11:10 P. M.
No. 15—Accommodation.....10:50 P. M.
No. 4—Limited.....11:30 P. M.
No. 16—Accommodation arrives.....12:10 P. M.
No. 1—Passenger departs.....1:00 P. M.

MINNETTIS, ST. PAUL & SAINT STE. MARIE RY
TRAINS EAST.
No. 8—Departs.....1:22 P. M.
No. 8—Departs.....1:35 P. M.
TRAINS WEST
No. 7—Departs.....1:15 P. M.
No. 85—Departs.....1:30 P. M.

Trains 7 and 8 daily.
All trains make close connections at Bradley
for 10th Avenue and at Superior Junction for
Duluth, West Superior and points north and
south on C. St. P., M. & S. Ry.
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Congregational Church.
Services every Sunday at 10:45 A. M. Son
Service at 7:30 P. M. and regular service at 8:30
Sabbath school immediately after morning ser-
vice.

Catholic Church.
Services every Sunday. Mass services at
10:30 A. M.; Sunday school every Sunday at
2:30 P. M.; Vespers every alternate Sunday at
7 P. M.
REV. FATHER JULY, Pastor.

Methodist Church.
Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. Song Ser-
vice at 7:30 P. M. and regular service at 8:30 P. M.
Sabbath school at 11:45 A. M. after morning ser-
vice.
REV. D. C. SAVAGE, Pastor.

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Attorneys-at-Law,
Collections sharply looked after.
Office over First National Bank.

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Attorney & Counselor
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Attorneys-at-Law,
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Collections promptly attended to.
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Night calls from residence N. W. Corner Court
House Square.
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Bank of Rhinelander.
Rhinelander, Wisconsin
NO A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Best Protection for Funds.

D. CONOVER, I. F. PORTER, H. P. PADLEY
Conover, Porter & Padley,
ARCHITECTS.
Pioneer block, Knight block,
Madison, Wis. Ashland, Wis.

H. LEWIS,
Wine, Liquor and Cigar
MERCHANT.
Boltzman Block, Rhinelander, Wis.

My goods are the very best, and I can supply
customers at Chicago and Louisville wholesale
prices.
Fine California Wines a Specialty.
Give me a call and sample goods and prices.

Mrs. Paul Browne is entertaining a
niece from Chicago.

WANTED.—A hired girl. Inquire at
T. B. McIndoe's.

Prof. Peterson left Tuesday for a
few weeks' visit at Chicago.

Mrs. J. B. Schell and son are taking
in the sights of the World's Fair this
week.

Archie McIndoe returned Friday
from Ann Arbor to spend the holiday
vacation at home.

The Underwood Lumber Company
has a notice of numerous valuables
for sale in this issue.

Ice cream served at the World's
Fair social at M. E. church next Mon-
day evening. Come everybody.

The town board has purchased a
fine new hose wagon which will soon
be here. It has long been needed and
will come none too soon.

F. W. Mason was at Milwaukee
last week as delegate from the John
A. Logan Post of this city to the
G. A. R. meetings.

Take your prescriptions to The Pal-
ace Drug Store for compounding. A
careful and competent druggist al-
ways in attendance.

The Troubadors show Friday and
Saturday evenings. Only 10, 20 and
30 cents and the company are the best
fun makers ever in the city.

The new race track at Jumbo park
will be done inside of a week. Local
horsemen and members of the bicycle
club contributed enough to put it in
shape.

The new road to Wadena has
been completed by Ben Smith, the
contractor, and yesterday it was in-
spected by the town board, who
made a trip over it in good time, and
pronounced the road the best for a
new one in the county. The job was
accepted and the highway is now
open to travel.

A new meat market will be opened
this week opposite the Rapid's House
by Ernest Kuehl and Pat Mullen.
Mr. Kuehl has had a great deal of
experience in the meat business and
understands the business thoroughly.
Pat Mullen has a great many friends
here and the new firm will doubtless
do well.

Lemen's circus, which comes to-day
was critically examined Sunday
morning as it lay on the Soo track
while they unloaded an injured horse.
The show is moderate sized, using
fourteen cars to transport its stuff.
They are about half the size of the
Ringling show, but the small boy
won't care for the difference. It's a
circus.

Jas. H. Fife, the Oshkosh man who
secured the contract for putting in
the sewerage system was in town
last week and filed his bond, which
was accepted by the board. His
surety is E. W. Violi, of Oshkosh.
Work will begin on the sewer im-
mediately after the Fourth. The
town board has appointed Frank
Parker superintendent of the work
and he will look after the town's
interests as the job is being done.

A Murder at Pennington.
Lemen Bros.' circus passed east
over the Soo line Sunday morning.
They were delayed at Pennington by
a quarrel and fight among some of
the laborers which resulted in the
death of one of their number and the
arrest of two men who are charged
with killing him. They were secured
at Dunbar, in Marinette county, and
Sheriff Brazell left Tuesday in re-
sponse to a telegram, and is expected
back with them to-day. The particu-
lars of the affair are not yet
known here.

For Sale:
We have for sale for cash, numer-
ous items, among them being an
eight room house and lot near elec-
tric light plant, single buggy, (a
Brewster hand made) single harness,
bed-room set, carpet and other items
too numerous to mention. For particu-
lars call at our office or on John
R. Snyder.

UNDERWOOD LUMBER CO.
Fireworks For Everybody.
E. A. Toly has a big stock of fire-
works which will be sold at once and
in a manner which enables every boy
in town to get plenty of them. They
will be sold cheaper for cash than
ever offered before as they will be
exchanged for old rags, rubber shoes
or boots, copper, etc. There is the
chance for boys to get a supply of
fireworks for a little work. Store
located near Lake Shore depot.

Millinery.
TO THE LADIES OF RHINELANDER:
I will be at the Oneida House Rhine-
lander, to-day, Thursday, with a
complete stock of ladies' and child-
ren's millinery, in all the latest styles
including trimmed and untrimmed
hats and bonnets. My stock is new
and complete, the trimming being
done by an expert milliner from Chi-
cago, who is conceded to be the best
artist in that line in this section of
the state. Orders will be taken and
filled from Antigo in case I have not
got the goods wanted with me. My
prices are very reasonable. Call
early.
MRS. K. LEVY.

The Graduating Exercises.

A splendid audience assembled at
the Grand Opera House Friday even-
ing, and were treated to an interest-
ing and instructive program of
exercises. The preparations must
have been elaborate for the house
was elegantly decorated with flowers
and the graduates were eminently
well-prepared. Aside from the essays
of graduates the program was an
interesting one. The duets by Mr.
Cosby and Miss Dayton were ex-
cellently rendered and well received.
The singing of Mr. Chandler was
splendid. His voice and manner of
using it is fine. He is a decided ac-
quisition to the city's musical life,
and the people will be pleased to hear
him often. Prof. Peterson is entitled
to credit for the character of the class
and its commencement appearance.
A school which turns out such a class
is a good school.

Notes and Comments.

The hard times which came like a
clap of thunder from a clear sky have
wrought sad havoc with many a
supposed to be solid institution. It
is a gratifying sign, however, that
the list of failures has grown pre-
ceptibly less each day and a feeling
of security has in a measure taken
the place of the panicky state of mind
which prevailed. To discuss the
causes that lead up to the unfortunate
collapse of the money market is idle,
but one cannot refrain from thinking
that those who were so loudly clam-
oring for good old democratic times
are in a position to observe the effect
of them, but hardly able to admire
the benefits. The greatest marker of
hard times is talk. People easily
reason themselves into thinking that
they and the country are going to
smash, when the conditions do not
indicate any such thing. All that is
needed to help out the present fear of
worse times is an attempt by every-
one to refrain from any talk of danger
to themselves or their neighbors'
standing, and inspire by their own
actions a confidence in their resources
which they often have no reason to
distrust. We have felt much less of
the panicky times here than in other
places. Our two banks are solid
beyond question. They are doing
business on their own money and are
neither of them close corporations of
which the people know nothing. A
large majority of the business men
of town are stockholders in one or
the other of our banks, and no fear
of their condition can ever gain any
credence here. Our lumber companies
are all of them on a sound basis, and
with all the mills and factories run-
ning we really see no reason for
thinking that Rhinelander is going
to see hard times. We can go about
our business as if there was no hurry
in other places, and by fall when the
President and the Democratic party
recover sufficiently from their fright
to tell the country what policy they
intend pursuing on the financial and
tariff questions, the times all over
will improve and we will none of us
be any the worse for the scare which
has followed the action of the people
in placing the administration of this
country's affairs in the hands of a
party which won its election by ad-
vocating a policy which it dare not
put into force for fear of even worse
results.

Speaking about helping the town—
there is a scheme by which the Soo
road could be made to see the ad-
vantage it would gain in having its
division located at Rhinelander in-
stead of a few miles east in the woods,
and there is no question or chance
for argument on what kind of a
benefit it would be to us to have that
division. The Soo road, when it
was built, intended and agreed to
put its division here in consideration
of a deed to some property needed for
terminal and yard facilities. The
property cost something like \$1,500.00
and the amount, lacking \$75.00, was
raised and paid on the deed. The
thing hung fire for some time and
finally Captain Rich, who was in
charge of the locating department
came after the deed and paying the
\$75, said that Rhinelander should
never have the division. He was in a
position to carry out his threat, and
notwithstanding the fact that the
Soo line got the town's \$1,425.00, it
has not yet given us the division.
But to return to the scheme—Rhine-
lander pays the Soo road more money
every year in freight and passenger
traffic than any town on its line
between Saint Ste. Marie and Minne-
apolis. There is no question but
what that amount would be materi-
ally increased if the road showed a
disposition to help the town's growth
by making it a division point. If it
would be increased by their bringing
it here, what should happen if they
refuse? It's a poor rule that won't
work both ways.

Bargains in Real Estate.
Leonard Horr has a number of
houses for sale which can be bought
at reasonable prices and on easy
terms. One of them is a 9-room
house, and new. This is a good
chance for anyone to secure a home
easily.

M. H. GREENLY Carries a full line of Hardware and Sporting Goods.
STOVES, Builders' Hardware, House Furnishing Goods.
Peninsular, Fullar & Warren Stoves and Ranges, also agent for Gilt
Edge and Peninsular Furnaces.
Solid Bronze Goods, Cut and Wire Nails, Latches, Knobs,
Buts, Locks, Bolts, Roofing and Eavestroughing, Special
Estimates given on Sash, Doors, Paints, Oils, Etc.
Refrigerators, Gasoline Stoves, Lawn
Mowers, Screen Doors and Windows.
Well Pumps, Points and Tubing. **Telephone 46.**

As Seen by Others.

From the Timberman we quote the
following:

Rhinelanders lumbermen are an en-
terprising lot of people and the town
is full of life. One can often find
around the Fuller House, as well as
the Rapids House, nearly a dozen
lumbermen of an evening.

Mr. W. E. Brown, of Brown Bros.,
reported that their mill was cutting
a nice lot of logs and they had about
4,000,000 feet of dry stock in pile.
However, with the increased amount
of green lumber cut every day they
will have stock right along of about
six or seven million feet. They are
now adding to their power plant a
hollow blast grate of the Gordon
patent. In connection with Brown
Bros.' mill we are glad to note that
Brother Reilly, who has had charge
of the sales department of this firm
and with the lumber business at
Rhinelander for a number of years,
has about recovered from his severe
accident last January. It will be
remembered by his many friends that
on the trip of the Northwestern As-
sociation he was pretty well battered
up. He left this week for a trip on
the lakes, and on his return he an-
ticipates getting down to work
again.

Abner Conroy & Sons report a very
light stock at this time. In fact,
most of their last year's cut has been
sold out and they have been unable
to put in a complete stock this past
winter. They have about 2,000,000
feet of their own logs but will cut
6,000,000 feet for Jas. S. Kirk & Co., of
Chicago.

The Kellar Lumber Co. has the best
shipping stock at this point now.
We are informed that they have about
8,000,000 feet in pile. Secretary Day,
of this company, who lives at Minne-
apolis, has been visiting Rhinelander
the past week.

George Clayton, of Wausau and
Rhinelander, informs us that his mills
are running night and day at Rhine-
lander. They are sawing timber for
the Kellar Lumber Co. George just
returned from a week's sojourn at
the Fair in Chicago, and he had
nothing but praise for the great
show.

H. J. Fall, who purchased the mill
of the Rhinelander Lumber Co., at this
point, informed me that the mill was
cutting 70,000 feet per day. This
company has been cutting a very nice
class of logs, some of which run 2½
to the thousand feet.

Advertised Letters.

RHINELANDER, June 21, '03.
Auer, Carl Johnson, Delbert
Bantlin, Leizelne Merrill, A
Berrett, Lizzie Miss Martell, Phillip
Breme, Will Oday, Della Miss
Clapp, I J Mrs Peters, Jos
Carnish, Ida Mrs Pierce, W S
Doyho, Dave Parent, Felix
Everson, C Miss Pierce, Lyman
Fillan, Matt Robinson, S J
Genslen, Emma Robert, Geo M
Haley, Minnie Swartner Wm
Hennickson, Muts Swanson, Helen
Ingall, George Sandberg, C E
Johnson, Anna Mrs Tuley, C D

Please say advertised when called
for.
D. S. JOHNSON, P. M.

Town Board Proceedings.

June 10, 1895, 7:30 P. M.
Board met pursuant to adjournment.
All members present. Min-
utes of previous meeting read and
approved. On motion the following
bills were allowed and chairman and
clerk instructed to draw orders for
same:

No.	To	Fund	Am't
110	C Childer	Road	\$10.00
111	G K Kiehl		2.25
112	J Anderson		20.81
113	M Peter		7.00
114	J Canon		5.25
115	P Bremer		3.50
116	A Johnson		20.31
117	Frank Raska		15.87
118	M Solberg		8.75
119	C Hilding		8.00
120	G Garmen		45.00
121	M Cadin		4.25
122	M Mallison		1.75
123	Peter Hansen		50.37
124	John Bowers		19.00
125	W White		21.41
126	Peter Mason		14.87
127	M Mollison		21.41
128	G Bergman		28.87
129	H Lepetzo		7.49
130	M Cadin		4.25
131	W Keen		19.69
132	A Tuley		7.57
133	I Lovens	General	7.70
134	J G Dunn		7.70
135	Gooding & Co		199.55

Moved and seconded that board
proceed to open bids for sewers. Mo-
tion prevailed. Moved and seconded
that the bid of J. H. Fife to build
sewers as advertised for \$5,438.02 be
accepted and chairman and clerk in-
structed to enter into contract with
said Fife. Motion prevailed.


On motion clerk was instructed to
order a hose wagon.

Board adjourned until June 17, '03,
at 7:30 P. M. WM. W. CARR,
Town Clerk.

Hammocks of every grade and
every size, at prices to suit the purse
of anybody at The Palace Drug
Store.

Socks, Hose, or Stockings.

It makes no difference what you call them. Its the
Quality tells and the Price that tells.

Waukenhose

The New Stocking.
Outwears the old shape.
Doesn't deform the foot.
Saves discomfort.
Saves darning.
Waukenhose Co., Boston, Mass.

Here's something Good, which costs no more than common,
at W. L. BEERS.

THE OLD AND RELIABLE FIRM,

CRANE, FENELON & CO.,
—Always Have on Hand a Full Line of—

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.
Call and get prices before buying elsewhere.

Harness!

J. H. Schroeder,
BROWN STREET,
Rhinelander, - Wis.

Light and Heavy Harness,

And all Goods in my Line. Repairing done promptly and in a satisfactory
manner. Orders from Lumbermen given special attention.

SUMMER

DRESS GOODS!

CHAS. E. CRUSOE & Co.
Offer a great line of new and fancy styles in

WASH GOODS!

Beautiful and Artistic Designs. . . .

at Very Low Prices.

Sole Agents for Smith & Angel Fast Black Hosiery.

Come and See Them.

Chas. E. Crusoe & Company

MICHIGAN STORE.

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.
RHINELANDER. - WISCONSIN.

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

DOMESTIC.

REV. DWIGHT L. MOODY preached to a congregation of 10,000 persons in the big tent of the Forepaugh circus in Chicago.

The Citizens' national bank of Hillsboro, O., closed its doors.

The battle ship Massachusetts was launched at Cramp's shipyard in Philadelphia with notable ceremony.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE, of New York was granted a divorce from her husband, W. C. K. Wilde. Mrs. Leslie may marry again, but the marriage of Wilde is prohibited during her life.

A TERRIFIC windstorm swept over Buffalo, N. Y., and five persons were drowned by the capsizing of boats in Lake Erie.

GEO. JAMES A. HALL, of Damariscotta, Me., died suddenly on a train between Syracuse and Utica, N. Y. He was a veteran of the late war.

HOBBS & TUCKER, private bankers at Albany, Ga., suspended payment.

A. L. BACKUS & SONS, of Toledo, O., of the best known grain firms in Ohio, failed for \$300,000.

During the eleven months ended May 31, 1899, the values of the exports of breadstuffs were \$173,069,251, and during the corresponding period of the preceding year \$172,478,023, a decrease of \$591,228.

The Sulphur Lumber company at Sulphur, Tex., failed for \$190,000.

C. A. PILLSBURY, the Minneapolis miller, told a senate committee inquiring into the financial situation that Chicago short selling was the ruin of trade in the northwest.

While Mrs. Patterson's 16-year-old son was cleaning his rifle at Moravia, Ia., it was accidentally discharged, the bullet piercing his mother's heart, causing instant death.

Two trunks which had been checked from Tonawanda, N. Y., to Chicago were seized at Buffalo and found to contain smuggled opium.

EVANS and Sontag, the California train robbers, who have been fugitives for ten months, were wounded in an encounter near Visalia, Cal., with officers, the latter fatally.

By the bursting of a boiler at the Peru (Ind.) basket factory M. J. Pratt and his young son were instantly killed.

Dr. F. H. WISSE delivered a memorial address in honor of ex-President Hayes at the opening session of the congress of charities and corrections in Chicago.

At the inquest in Washington on the victims of the Ford's theater disaster Col. Ainsworth was denounced by C. G. Banes as the murderer of his brother and threats were made to lynch Ainsworth.

The plant of the Meriam & Morgan Paraffine company at Cleveland, O., was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$250,000.

It was said that the Louisiana Lottery company would establish headquarters at Port Tampa, Fla.

A ROBBER invaded the Hotel Colorado at Glenwood Springs and, aided by a pistol, robbed guests of money and jewelry to the amount of \$2,000.

Five men were killed by the bursting of a boiler in a mill at Barnett, Vt.

A TREE which was being felled in a Burlington (Ia.) cemetery fell on a vehicle in which were Rev. Dr. William Salter and his wife and the latter was killed and the former fatally injured.

The International Typographical union met in forty-first annual session in Chicago.

The Park City bank at Salt Lake City, the McGague savings bank at Omaha, Neb., the bank at Burr Oak, Kan., and the People's guarantee savings bank at Kansas City, Mo., closed their doors.

The Harvey World's Fair Hotel company and the Harvey Home Improvement company were placed in the hands of a receiver in Chicago, the liabilities of the former being \$29,000 and the latter \$20,000.

A TRAIN on the Ohio Southern road jumped the track near Storm's Station, O., and twenty-one passengers were injured, some fatally.

JOHN L. OSBORN suffered death in the electrical chair at Sing Sing, N. Y., for the murder of his wife Mary and his cousin John C. Burchell on October 3, 1891.

The American Wheel company's factories at Crawfordsville, Ind., Memphis, Tenn., Paducah, Ky., and Humboldt, Tenn., were closed for an indefinite time.

The yacht Pilgrim, built by a Boston syndicate to defend the America's cup, was launched at Philadelphia.

The visible supply of grain in the United States on the 13th was: Wheat, 68,692,000 bushels; corn, 3,159,000 bushels; oats, 2,031,000 bushels; rye, 593,000 bushels; barley, 575,000 bushels.

The coinage of Columbian souvenir quarter dollars was begun at the United States mint in Philadelphia.

A SIX-STORY building in New York filled with sweater shops caught fire, and in the wild rush to the street four persons were killed, two others were fatally injured and five others were badly hurt.

EIGHT cowboys left Chadron, Neb., on horses for a race to Chicago. The distance is 911 miles.

The Franklin Buggy company at Columbus, O., has been put in the hands of a receiver with liabilities of \$100,000.

The steamer Winthrop, valued at \$125,000, was burned at Eastport, Me. It was owned by the Mallory company of New York.

WILLIAM SHORTER, a negro, was taken from a train by masked men near Winchester, Va., and lynched. He was on his way to his trial for assaulting a girl.

FRANKS destroyed ten buildings at Waldoboro, Me., causing a loss of \$100,000.

The bank at Everett, Wash., closed its doors with liabilities of \$65,000.

VIN and Elbert Longley, aged 11 and 17 years, respectively, sons of E. W. Longley, a prominent citizen of Little Rock, Ark., were accidentally drowned.

A SHORTAGE of \$70,800 was found in the funds of the Irving savings institution in New York, and the president, secretary and teller resigned by request.

The Pioneer Lithographing company of Denver made an assignment with liabilities of \$134,386.28.

A PAPER on "The Philosophy of Crime," read by C. H. Reeve, of Plymouth, Ind., caused a warm discussion in the world's congress of charities and correction in Chicago. Mr. Reeve advocated the wiping out of the penal code as it now exists.

W. Z. McDONALD, inspector of workshops and factories, has been removed from office by Gov. McKinley, of Ohio. A shortage of \$5,000 was found in McDonald's accounts.

The American national bank at Omaha suspended with liabilities of \$600,000.

While three children of M. Lakin were playing with a gun at Frisco, O. T., it was discharged and a son 11 years old and daughter 12 years old were fatally injured.

MRS. JAMES KIRKENDALL, of Paradise, Wash., fatally poisoned her little girl and herself while temporarily insane.

The village of Alba, Mich., with a population of 800, was wiped out by fire.

In a railway wreck on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road near Butler, I. T., Ames Frame, engineer, and his fireman were killed and many passengers were injured.

The interstate convention of the American Sabbath union met at Indianapolis and formulated a protest against Sunday opening of the world's fair.

The one hundred and forty-sixth annual commencement of Princeton college took place at Princeton, N. J.

Women may practice law in Indiana courts according to a decision of the supreme court.

For the first time in American history there was a general celebration at Philadelphia of the anniversary of the adoption by congress June 14, 1777, of the stars and stripes. In every school the story of how the first flag was made was told.

The worthy grand lodge of good templars in session at Des Moines, Ia., voted to change its designation to the international supreme lodge of the independent Order of Good Templars.

F. C. CAMPBELL, of Minneapolis, was elected most worshipful grand master of the Loyal Orange Lodge of America at the session at Minneapolis.

The Bauckes Wire Nail company at Cleveland, O., made an assignment with liabilities of \$225,000 and assets of \$900,000.

Mrs. PHILIP KIRCH, the wife of a well-to-do farmer near Pleasant Hill, W. Va., while insane murdered four of her children and then committed suicide.

In a riot at Reading, Pa., two Hungarian strikers at the Henry Clay factory were fatally injured.

FIVE men were injured, one fatally, and twenty cars smashed in a wreck on the Nickel Plate road at Hamburg, N. Y.

The Lake county bank at Painesville, O., the Citizens' bank at Fairmount, Ind., and the Riverside Banking company at Riverside, Cal., closed their doors.

CESAR HENNINGTON was hanged at Hazlehurst, Miss., for the murder last September of Dr. J. C. Davis.

The third floor of the old government building at Pittsburgh collapsed and four men received probably fatal injuries.

The Populist Woman's Progressive league of Kansas was organized at Topeka with Mrs. John C. Otis as president.

The maple has been selected as the official tree of Wisconsin by the votes of the school children.

E. E. KIPLING, a New York importer of precious stones, failed for \$150,000.

WILLIAM SHERRY and Paul Lewis were under arrest in Chicago for attempting to steal a one-story frame house.

LORENZO B. OLDS, of Helena, Mont., ex-state senator, was charged with swindling several persons to the extent of \$60,000.

N. D. RICHMOND, of Dunlap, Ill., was killed and five other persons were badly injured in an accident that occurred on the ice railway at the world's fair.

The Kings Daughters and Sons opened their congress in Chicago with delegates present from many states.

The body of Herman Schaffner, a Chicago banker, was found in the lake. He committed suicide owing to financial embarrassment.

According to the figures of Auditor Ackerman the total expenses of the world's fair for May were \$600,000; total receipts, \$730,000; increase.

By the capsizing of a boat in the North river at New York Rev. Father Charles B. McKenna, 26 years old, a priest, and Mrs. Margaret Burchell, his cousin, were drowned.

B. A. DENNIS, sheriff of Hitchcock county, Neb., was found dead in bed in Council Bluffs, Ia. He blew out the gas.

The trial of Chief P. M. Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, for \$200,000 damages for alleged encouragement of the recent strike on the Ann Arbor road at Toledo will commence at Cleveland September 18.

The International Supreme Lodge of Good Templars in session at Des Moines, Ia., elected D. H. Mann, of New York, right worthy grand chief.

The Kentucky legislature defeated a bill to move the capital to Louisville, thus ending finally a fight for removal that has been going on for forty years.

The suspensions were reported of the Farmers' and Merchants' bank at Fairmount, Ind., the City bank at Parsons, Kan., the Exchange bank at Weston, O., and the First national bank at Kansas City, Kan.

The International Typographical union in session in Chicago for the third time made W. B. Prescott, of Toronto, president.

The Lone Star Iron company of Jefferson, Tex., failed for \$100,000.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Union Theological seminary in New York it was decided by a unanimous vote that Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs should continue his work in the department of Biblical history as hitherto.

The Indiana and Arkansas state buildings and the German building on the world's fair grounds were dedicated.

The seventeenth international and second world's convention of Sunday-school workers will be held in St. Louis from August 31 to September 6, inclusive.

TEXAS women have by their energy completed the state building at the world's fair which the legislature failed to provide for.

MANY wheat fields in Kansas have been ruined by the chinch bug, and since the wheat cutting commenced the bugs have gone to the corn.

Figures show that the savings banks in the United States contain \$1,700,000,000.

FRUIT sheds of the Louisville & Nashville road at New Orleans were destroyed by fire, the loss being \$100,000.

J. W. FLOOD, ex-cashier of the Donohoe-Kelly banking company at San Francisco, was convicted of embezzling \$104,000.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON visited the world's fair as a guest of T. W. Palmer.

HOLMES CONRAD, of Virginia, has been appointed by the president to succeed John B. Cotton as assistant attorney general.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has grown so very stout recently that he has resorted to the diet system for reducing his weight.

Ohio democrats will meet in state convention in Cincinnati August 9.

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, ex-minister to Germany, and his family arrived in New York on the Spre from Bremen.

MISS M. MERTA MITCHELL, of Salem, Ia., is the first woman admitted to practice law in Indiana.

FOREIGN.

MINNIE MARSHALL, a 16-year-old girl at Megelehoff, Bavaria, killed her mother, her sister and an aged uncle who objected to her vicious mode of life and then cut her own throat.

CROLEIRA was said to be spreading in southern and central France and many deaths were occurring daily.

A NUMBER of pilgrims were crossing the Rhine at Bensburg, Germany, when the boat upset and four women and a man were drowned.

MOONT HIGASHIZAKI, Japan, was in a state of eruption and 100 lives were said to have been lost.

KUPTER's cotton mill in Broditz, Bohemia, was burned, the loss being 1,250,000 francs.

In a fire at Nuremberg, Saxony, nine persons were burned to death, and at Mathren a whole family, consisting of five adults, were burned, together with their homestead.

The court of cassation in Paris holds that the cases of the Panama canal convicts are outlawed and has ordered the release from prison of M. De Lesseps and his son and the others convicted of squandering canal funds.

It was thought that the opponents of the army bill had been successful in the elections for members of the German reichstag.

SMITH for life is the probable fate of the Russian monks arrested for robbing the Chador monastery.

PROTESTANTS of Canada are stirred greatly over a heresy case. Prof. Campbell is the alleged heretic.

LATER.

The question of opening the world's fair on Sunday is settled. Chief Justice Fuller the 17th overruled the decision of the federal circuit court, which issued an injunction restraining the directors from opening the fair on Sundays. He decides for the United States court of appeals and remands the suit to the circuit court. Justices Runt and Allen concurred in the opinion. The decision means to a certainty that the world's fair will be kept open on Sundays, and settles the case for all time, as an appeal would have to go to the supreme court of the United States, when the fair will be over. Chief Justice Fuller's clear, positive voice was audible to the remotest hearer. It was with difficulty that cheers were suppressed in the court room, and there were outbursts of exuberant satisfaction by many before they had gotten without the hearing of the court. Judge Runt and Judge Allen gave vent to no utterances whatever, concurring in every point as spoken by the chief justice.

For the fourth consecutive night two youthful highway robbers held up and robbed a man in Kansas City the 17th.

A PERFISHED dwarf has been discovered in a cave near Glenwood Springs, Colo.

WALTER BEASANT, the well known novelist, arrived in New York the 18th. He is going to the world's fair.

At Chicago, the 18th, Joseph Harwick, 14 years of age, was instantly killed by Policeman Slith. The officer was pursuing a pickpocket, and the thief refusing to stop, the officer fired at him. Harwick was running across the street and the bullet struck him in the head.

A. S. ARNOLD, of Leavenworth, Kas., shot and fatally wounded his wife the 18th and then blew his brains out. Domestic trouble was the cause.

The attendance at the world's fair the 18th was large and orderly.

The town of Iron River, Wis., was destroyed by fire the 18th.

An unknown man jumped from the Brooklyn bridge the 18th and landed on a shed roof below. The roof was broken and the man killed.

The town of Virginia, the terminus of the Duluth, Mesaba & Northern railway was completely destroyed. Other towns on the range suffered more or less from forest fires.

In a fight at a dance near Louisville, Ky., the 18th, Jack Nagles killed John Sheely and fatally wounded Jake Sheely. It was all about a girl.

CALL IT MURDER.

The Coroner's Jury in the Lemont Road Cases Returns a Verdict Holding Contractors Responsible for "the Shooting of Innocent Men."

CHICAGO, June 17.—At Lemont the following verdict was returned by the coroner's jury, which has been investigating the shooting of George Kiskia at Smith's camp on June 9:

"We find that George Kiskia came to his death from shock and hemorrhage caused by a gunshot wound inflicted by an unknown man, June 9, on the banks of the Illinois & Michigan canal, in Will county, very near the Cook county line. We recommend that the unknown man be apprehended and held until released by due course of law. We also further recommend that Contractors Locker, Jackson and Maher be censured for shooting defenseless men without cause or warrant of law."

The verdict caused a sensation, but not more than the verdict in the inquest held later upon John Kluga, and who died Thursday. The jury brought in a verdict holding Contractor G. H. Locker and the foreman, J. A. Bibb, responsible for the death of the man. The majority of the citizens are greatly pleased with both verdicts.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 17.—Gov. Altgeld sent a stirring message to the legislature in regard to the Lemont strike and giving the facts about the sending of troops to the scene. After giving the gist of the telegrams received from the sheriffs of Cook, Will and Du Page counties in regard to the trouble, the governor said that he was astonished to learn that the telegrams sent by the sheriffs of Will, Du Page and Cook counties calling for troops were absolute misstatements of the facts. From all that he could learn about the threatened trouble over 14 miles of territory the sheriff of Cook county has but three deputies, the sheriff of Du Page county, none, and the sheriff of Will five in the morning and seventeen at night, yet they sent telegrams urging the calling out of the troops. He continues:

"It was very apparent to me after arriving there that the sheriffs made even moderate efforts to protect the law and protect life and property by calling on special deputies they would have had no trouble at all; that instead of there being at one time 5,000 people there, rioters and all, it was doubtful whether there had been at any time as many as 1,000 people there, and not ten of those could be charged with rioting or violating the law; and that in fact there was no real ground for ordering out the troops."

"If the law does not already make the sheriff and his deputies liable for failing to make a proper effort to swear in special deputies when it is necessary to protect life and property, then the law should be so amended as to hold them responsible."

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Arrest of a Man Whose Advice to Kill Himself Was Followed by a Girl Whom He Had Married.

JOHN R. HARRIS, June 17.—Orin Randall, of Braidwood, was arrested in Brighton Park by Sheriff Heeneberry, of this city, charged with murder, and brought to jail here. Saturday night, March 25 last, the little waiting room of the Chicago & Alton depot at Braidwood was the scene of a tragedy. Alone in the darkness an orphan girl, betrayed by the man who promised her marriage, ended her unhappy career by sending a bullet through her head. The girl was Miss Lon Lester, from Bloomington, and the man who advised her to do the deed and whose perfidy doubtless led her to it was Orin Randall, whose home was not in Braidwood, but who had been living there.

At the May term of the grand jury an indictment was found against Randall on the charge of murder. At the coroner's inquest letters were produced in which he had given her the horrible and murderous advice which she finally took in despair.

NO LONGER OUR GUEST.

Princess Kalatia Reaches New York and Uncle Sam's Duties as Host Are Ended.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Infanta Kalatia and party, somewhat tired with all the sightseeing and entertainment provided by the west, arrived in the city at 5:15 Friday evening. When the train reached the depot Mr. J. B. Ceballos, who has placed his house at the disposal of the infanta, was on hand to receive her and his carriage was at the door. Commander Davis said this evening that his duties ended the moment the princess' foot touched the platform. The nation is no longer the host and the princess is absolutely free from official obligation of any kind.

MURDERED BY BURGLARS.

J. R. HARRIS Discovers Them in His Minneapolis Home and Is Shot Twice.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 17.—J. R. Harris, 60 years old, was murdered at his residence in the East division at 2 o'clock a. m. Friday by two men supposed to be burglars. Mr. Harris rose to investigate noises heard in the house when he came upon the men and a desperate struggle ensued, during which the marauders fired two shots, one of which entered Harris' breast and one the hand. The assailants then escaped. Mr. Harris died at 8 o'clock.

TWENTY PERSONS KILLED.

Great Damage Done Near Athens by Explosion of a Powder Magazine.

ATHENS, June 17.—A government powder magazine a few miles from this city exploded Friday. Twenty persons, including officers and soldiers, were killed and great damage was done to surrounding property. The crown prince has gone to the scene to aid the sufferers. The loss is estimated at 3,000,000 francs. The magazine was located at Scaramanga.

Sugar Bounty Paid Last Year.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Commissioner Miller has prepared a statement which shows that the total sugar bounty for the fiscal year ending June 30 will be \$9,402,989. The amount actually paid is as follows: On cane sugar, \$8,697,904; on beet sugar, \$531,363; on sorghum sugar, \$19,817; on maple sugar, \$52,119; total, \$9,301,203.

Three Sentenced to Be Shot.

CHIHUAHUA, Mex., June 17.—Three private soldiers were tried by a court martial for disobedience of orders and desertion. They were all found guilty and sentenced to be shot.

GERMANY VOTES.

A Most Important Election in the Fatherland in Which the Socialists Make Surprising Gains—A Close Call for the Emperor and His Pet Project, the Army Bill.

BERLIN, June 17.—The greatest constitutional struggle that the German empire has yet known was in progress Thursday. It was the people versus the kaiser and his army bill, and the former rendered their verdict at the ballot box. Although the campaign was of but a month's duration, all parties worked as they had never worked before. The socialists alone had nominated 120 candidates. No less than fourteen parties had candidates in the field, and although there was a vast amount of platform speaking the bulk of the campaign was carried on under cover.

The army bill, upon which the emperor has set his heart and which was defeated in the reichstag last month by forty-eight majority, calls for an appropriation in one lump of \$16,000,000 and for \$15,000,000 more annually for a number of years, and also for an increase of 50,000 in the standing army. This would place the peace footing of the German army at half a million a year for the next six years. The seriousness of the situation cannot be overestimated and the whole of Europe is anxiously awaiting the result of Thursday's election. The government is anxious to learn its exact strength as quickly as possible, and all candidates not elected by a majority must again be balloted for within five days.

In every district there were from five to ten candidates, so that while there are only 397 representatives to be returned there were over 1,500 aspirants in the field. Such a situation is unprecedented in the history of Germany and indicates the widespread dissatisfaction with the present condition of things. These are the large landowners, the small peasant proprietors, the merchants, the tradesmen, the mechanics, the laborers, the petty officials, the teachers, each with a grievance and each with a political party of his own.

BERLIN, June 17.—At 2 o'clock a. m. returns had been received from 220 out of 397 electoral districts. In all ninety-eight candidates have been elected; in 122 second ballots will be necessary.

The national liberals, conservatives and clericals are holding their own. The Righter radicals remain very far behind. Of the ninety-eight deputies already elected forty-two are counted for the bill and fifty-six against it. Since the reports received up to 10 o'clock were sent out the dispatches have shown that the government has gained two more new seats and has lost one more old one. From all that can be ascertained it is reasonably safe to conclude that the government certainly lost nothing by the dissolution and probably has won a little.

Not one immediate supporter of Eugene Richter, the anti-government radical, has been elected. The conservatives have won two seats formerly held by free conservatives. The social democrats have gained three seats from Richterists and one from the free conservatives. The Lieber clericals have gained one from the government clericals and have lost one to them. The radical unionists have elected one deputy who voted against the army bill, but will vote for it in the next reichstag. The free conservatives have gained two seats and lost three. The democrats have gained one seat from the national liberals. The national liberals have lost three seats and gained two. The most interesting feature in the new ballot reported until now will be probably the gains of the social democrats and radical unionists.

The revised lists of the Berlin polls show that the radical vote fell from 75,000 to 52,005, while the social democratic vote increased from 120,317 to 150,977. The vote of the conservatives and anti-semitic cartel increased from 24,098 to 48,134. Complete returns from the second division of Munich show that George von Vollmar, the victorious leader of the south German democrats, polled 15,28 votes. In Strassburg August Reibel social democrat, polled 6,206 votes, against 6,081 for Dr. Petri, his national liberal opponent. In Glauchau Ignaz Auer, social democrat, polled 14,979 votes. "Cannon King" Krupp in Essen, who will go through a new ballot with Herr Stoezel, his clerical opponent, received 19,487 votes. Stoezel received 19,447.

The election so far as Berlin is concerned can be considered almost a complete triumph for the socialist party. Not only have their votes enormously increased since the last elections, but the proportion of votes between the radicals and the social democrats is such that except in one ward the radicals practically have no chance in the second ballots. In Berlin it is estimated that nearly 80 per cent of the electors recorded their votes, and out of a total of 374,000 registered, the socialists obtained 132,000, an increase of nearly one-fifth over the election of 1890.

Although in the provinces the socialists were not so uniformly successful as in Berlin, their returns are eminently satisfactory to them and the results of second ballots will undoubtedly mean, as predicted, a great accession to the socialist strength in the reichstag.

Drove Into the River.

CHICAGO, June 17.—While the Potomac bridge was open Friday evening to admit of the passing of a vessel Dr. William Eratt drove his horse and buggy into the river. A 12-year-old boy, Albert Ilfenfeld, who was also in the buggy, was drowned. The doctor was rescued. He said it was very dark, and he did not notice the open bridge until too late.

Headquarters in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 17.—The executive committee of the National Republican league has decided to make this city its headquarters.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Murder Near Eau Claire.

Melchior Fox, one of the oldest and richest residents of Eau Claire, was murdered at his farm about a mile and a half from the city on the Eau Claire river. He went to the farm to investigate a report that tramps were around the cottage. His dead body was found in the cellar beneath the cottage by his wife and Mr. Athans, his son-in-law, who had gone to the farm to take him a lunch. He lay with his shoulders resting against the cellar wall. He had been shot through the heart. The authorities believe that the crime was undoubtedly the work of tramps and committed for the purpose of robbery.

Floated Four Hours in the Lake.

Andy Johnson, of Sister Bay, had a thrilling experience in a boat during a squall. His boat capized and threw him into the water, but he succeeded in securing a hold on it, and clung to it for four hours before being rescued. The relief came in the shape of the steamer Fannie C. Hart, which was in its regular course. Capt. Hart heard Johnson's cries for help and immediately headed for him. After searching about for some time he was located and taken aboard the Hart nearly exhausted.

Life Sentence Changed to New Trial.

William G. French, who was serving a life sentence for the murder of Galvin M. Steele, was taken back to Ashland for a new trial, ordered by the supreme court. His wife is now married to Duket, the chief witness against French. She also arrived from Chicago unexpectedly. French refuses to be retried on the plea of insanity, but wishes his attorneys to put in a plea of self-defense as justification of his murder of Steele.

Tried to Wreck a Train.

An attempt was made by five masked men to wreck the South Shore passenger train which leaves West Superior at 4:15 p. m. The train was flagged by a switchman at a high bridge on the route, about 50 miles east of West Superior. The would-be wreckers had torn up a rail near the bridge, which is 100 feet high, with rocky and steep banks, but the crime was discovered just before the train arrived.

THE STORY TELLER

A VICTIM OF BARGAINS.

The Story of a Man With an Economical Wife.

A short time ago I met a man whom I had known for years as a prosperous attorney, healthy and happy, not at all wealthy, but reputed to be wise. It was near the first anniversary of his wedding. I had been away from the city for a long time, and I had hardly seen him since I helped to install him in a pretty up-town flat which he evidently regarded, in prospect, as a little private paradise. I was startled to see the changes which married life had wrought in him. He had a haggard, tired expression, he was shabbily dressed, and he was so thin that I might almost have suspected him of being ill. Words, if they had been appropriate, could not have conveyed my sorrow; nothing could conceal the surprise which I tried to hide under a cheery salutation. I could see the pain my expression gave him. He brought the subject up immediately.

"Changed since you saw me last, am I not?" he said.

I admitted hesitatingly that he was a trifle thinner. "Grip?" I ventured to suggest. He shook his head. We were not twenty steps from a noted restaurant where, in the days of his bachelorhood, we had often gone together.

"Come into Cherbin's," he said, "and have a bite of luncheon. It will seem like old times."

Ten minutes later we had installed ourselves in the private room which we knew so well, and our old waiter had spread a luncheon before us and smilingly taken his dismissal—and a liberal tip. It was a light luncheon, for I had had a late breakfast; and, in spite of his hungry appearance, my friend did not seem to have much appetite. He explained the dismissal of the waiter by saying that he did not care to be stared at surreptitiously by one who could not fail to notice the change in his appearance. Then he insisted on hearing me talk about my travels, until the luncheon was almost finished; then he broached the subject of his own affairs.

"You wonder," he said, looking out of the window and drumming on the table with his fingers—"you wonder at my changed appearance. It must seem striking to you, who left me so well and so happy a year ago. Perhaps you will wonder still more when I tell you that I have not been sick. No, I have not known a day's sickness since I saw you last."

He paused, and I sat silently waiting for him to resume. Presently he said, beginning slowly and very deliberately: "I am a victim of the bargain counter—of the man who writes the insidious advertisements which place at your very morning in the columns of your favorite paper. How I hate the sight of their 'five dollars and twenty-five cents—worth ten dollars,' and their 'less than cost,' their 'bargain stocks' and their 'removal sales!' You would hardly believe it, old man, but they have brought me to what I am; and through the innocent agency of my dear little wife."

There was a tear in his eye, and he stopped to wipe it away. Then he continued: "They say that the world of cranks—of men and women mentally unbalanced—is growing every day. The anarchist crank is becoming a serious feature in the social world. We will have a new species of cranks soon—the bargain counter crank. I cannot believe that Anita is the first of the species. Thousands of other homes, I am sure, conceal a skeleton like mine. But the possibilities of the mania's growth are limitless."

"Its development in Anita began soon after we were married. Her parents, as you know, were comparatively poor people, though refined; and I suppose the habit of studying the advertisements in the daily papers to learn where to purchase with the greatest economy was the outgrowth of necessity. It has always seemed to me a harmless, but a vain, occupation—this study of the advertising columns. I have seen my stenographer busy with them at times when there was a lull in her work, and have thought her a rather idle, purposeless woman. I suppose she, too, is a victim of the habit. Poor thing!"

"For the last two months after our marriage Anita and I were traveling, and nothing could exceed our happiness. I tried to make her contented in every way; and she was so pleased with everything she saw and so grateful for all that I did for her comfort!"

"It had always been my theory that a man's wife should know no more about business matters than is necessary to maintain a feeling of confidence and of interest. Anita came to me in the sweetest way, one day, and said: 'Dear, you must tell me just what your income is, so that I can know how much I may spend for dress and housekeeping.'"

"I smiled and kissed her. 'That must never worry your little head,' I replied. 'The housekeeper will look after all the expenses of our little home, and whatever you want for yourself you must buy and have the bill sent to me.'"

"I shall not be extravagant," she replied, kissing me. 'I am a poor man's daughter, you know.' Poor little Anita! He paused and shook his head sadly as he repeated: 'Poor little Anita!'

carefully than I myself could.' And so she did, up to the limit of her commercial comprehension; but with a result so different from what I had expected. 'Shortly after our return from the honeymoon trip, Anita said to me one day: 'Don't you like to read your paper in the elevated every morning on your way down town, instead of leaving it at home here for me, darling? I should think you would.' I smiled as I took her hand. 'And don't you want to see the paper?' I asked. 'Yes, I like to read it, sometimes,' she replied, 'and I thought perhaps you would have your other paper delivered here instead of at the office, and then you could read it in the evening when you came home.' I smiled at what I thought was her simplicity; but I was so pleased with her thoughtfulness that I appeared to fall in with the plan, and I ordered the other paper left at the house as well as at the office. I found, long after, that it was not simplicity and thoughtfulness for me that inspired this idea. It was the cunning of madness. That other paper published most of the dry goods advertisements."

"Anita's mornings were now spent in the study of the newspaper. I would come into the little parlor of our flat to find her poring over them, and she always had one beside her at the breakfast table. She became abstracted, and sometimes careless. Thinking that she was interested in the current news, I tried to draw her into conversation on political or social topics. You know I am not of a serious nature. The bright and trivial events of life have their value for me. I had never seen any very great depth in my wife, but believing that an absorbing interest in the questions of general discussion was filling her mind and disturbing her thoughts, I made it a point from time to time to take up some current topic, after due preparation, to discuss it with her. But I never seemed to be able to find one that was pleasing. Her ideas on the Chilian question were most vague and indefinite; her knowledge of what was being done in congress was superficial; the business world seemed to claim little of her interest, and criminal and religious topics were alike a blank to her. She tried to fall in with my thoughts, and seemed pleased to hear what I had to say; but I always found that I was better informed than she. At last one morning she broached to me the subject of her thoughts; though at the time I did not appreciate the importance of what she said. I had asked her again and again if I could not get something for her to make her happier; but she always answered: 'No, I am quite content.' I knew, in time, that she was struggling vainly with the mania which finally became too strong for her. It broke out first on that particular morning."

"John," she said, in her pleading, tender way, 'may I have a little money to go shopping with this morning?'

"As much as you wish, my dear," I answered. 'I am glad you have discovered something that you want. I have been trying to, these many days.'

"It is not just something that I want, John," she said, 'but they are selling out all-wool challies at Burns' at such a low price that I think I ought to get one for a dress. I may need it in the spring.'"

"As you can imagine, 'all-wool challies' was rather unintelligible to me, so fresh from bachelorhood; but whatever it was I was determined that my wife should have all that she wanted of it. So I took out a ten-dollar bill and asked her if that would be enough. She insisted that she did not need so much; but I pressed it on her, and finally she took it. That night I came home with tickets for the opera and a bunch of great big Baroness Rothschild roses."

"Oh, you extravagant boy!" she exclaimed, as she met me with a kiss. 'Come in and let me show you how I have been saving money for you while you have been spending it.'"

"She took me into the little parlor and spread before me some figured cloth. It was quite pretty, I suppose; I am not much of a judge in such matters. 'It cost only forty cents a yard,' John," she said, with a laugh, 'and it should have been fifty, at least. That was six dollars; and with the rest of the money, here she drew me kneeling down the hall to the door of our little 'dining-room'—with the rest, John," she said, pointing triumphantly at a heap of plated ware on the table, 'I got such a splendid bargain! Just think of spoons at eighty-eight cents a dozen, and knives and forks almost as cheap!'

"But Anita, darling, I said, 'what are you going to do with that set of solid silver my father gave us?' and the case that came from my old chums of the law school? We thought we had more silverware than we could use up in all our lives."

"You dear silly goose!" she answered, putting her arms about my neck; 'we don't want to use that solid silver for every day. And, besides, one of these days we may want some of this plated ware, and we would have to pay twice as much for it.'"

"I kissed her on both cheeks, and told her she was a very thoughtful little girl. She was filled with quite a glow of pride that evening, and I think the memory of my words made Patti's singing all the sweeter to her. For two or three days she subdued her inclinations; but one morning they became too strong for her. She started me at the breakfast table with the announcement that she was going to get a copper-bottomed tea-kettle at Chase's. I said: 'I think our kitchen outfit is quite complete, my dear. My mother is an old housekeeper, and she fitted up our kitchen herself.'"

"Yes, I know," she said. 'It was so sweet of your mother, and I am quite sure there is everything that we actually need. But they are selling household goods for almost nothing at Chase's to-day, and we'll never get a tea-kettle for twenty-nine cents again. And there are two or three other things in this advertisement I think I'll get. And she did. They came home that evening—so many of them that I heard our kitchen maid protesting that there

was no room for them in the little pantry."

"Two days later my wife said that she was going to get a banquet lamp. 'Better let me get it for you,' I suggested. 'I can have a much larger selection to choose from at the downtown wholesale stores.' 'No, you extravagant boy!' she said, 'you would spend twice as much as is necessary. They are selling them at McGraw's to-day for two dollars and ninety-seven cents. They are part of the holiday stock, left over.' I made no further objection, and the next day we had a banquet lamp in our little parlor. It was all out of harmony with the dainty furnishings which my sisters had selected for me; but then, my wife said, it was worth at least five dollars, and so we had made quite a saving in getting it."

"My wife's passion for the bargain-counter now began to rage unrestrained. Every day I think she found something in the advertising columns of the papers which fed her appetite for shopping and satisfied this craving for 'saving money,' as she called it. One day she would buy a quantity of green ribbon, and explain to me that she thought she might want a green dress some day; then she would haunt the stores for the material for that green dress. Her taste ranged through the whole catalogue of purchasable articles."

"One evening my mother met me, on my way home. 'I have just left Anita,' she said. 'Tell me, John, why you have crowded all those ugly chairs and things into your pretty apartment. There is hardly room to turn around.' I made some excuse. I could not bear to blame Anita, even to my mother. But when I got home and looked about our little parlor—so daintily furnished when we moved into it, now crowded to overflowing with the cheap, unsalable furniture and bric-a-brac of the bargain stores—my mother's words brought the full contrast before my mind, and I groaned aloud. I spoke to Anita seriously; that night, but the first words brought such an unhappy expression to her face that I stopped. It was all wrong, perhaps, but I said to myself it was all done for me, and surely I should not reproach her with it."

"I need not follow my little wife's progress in detail. I want to bring you down to the time when she began to make me more personally a victim to her mania. Look at these gloves, old man, and these things, and this."

He held out his hands toward me, and then pointed to his shoes and cravat. He had been putting on his gloves as he talked. As I looked at them I saw that his fingers pointed at me through grating holes, while the skin at the base of his thumb was pushing its way out at a broken seam. On his feet were overshoes that opened at a dozen places as he twisted his foot in pushing it forward. And his cravat! (Poor old man! He was considered a connoisseur of neckwear at the club.) His cravat looked as though it was made of cotton, and though it was evidently new, it was already frayed at the edges."

"These gloves were eighty-three cents, I believe," he said, mournfully. 'Anita bought them for me at Herick's. She got six pair two weeks ago. This is the third. These overshoes they gave away with a pair of shoes at Busbey's. The cravat was bought for some marvellously small figure at Rutland's. As you may believe, old man, I feel an unwilling victim. But could I refuse to wear the gloves that Anita had bought for me, when she had waited her turn at the counter for nearly an hour? or the cravat that she herself had selected; which she thought so pretty—and so cheap? I was too tender-hearted in the old days, you often told me. I could not wound my little wife's feelings. I have deceived her in one thing, and it makes me very unhappy to think of it. I persuaded old Hilton to make me a pair of shoes which would fit me, in exact imitation of the three-dollar pair which she had found. It cost me fifteen dollars, and the old fellow said, with tears in his eyes, that his reputation was at stake. He gave the other pair to a poor colored man of his acquaintance; but Anita is none the wiser, and she thinks to-day that I am wearing those shoes. I don't mind so much the looking shabby in ready-made clothing and hats of last year's pattern and of doubtful make; but at least my shoes must fit."

He sat brooding for a few minutes. I wanted to comfort him, but I knew no way to do it. I broke the silence presently by asking if there had been any change for the better recently. He shook his head sadly. "None," he said. "The mania seems to take a stronger hold every day. There is only one thing to be done; I must remove her from temptation. If I could afford it, I would go to Layti or Samoa, where the demand for clothing is necessarily limited, and the furnishing of a house is simplicity itself. But I am too poor for that now. However, through my father's political influence I have had a consular appointment promised me in some far-away corner of the world where shops are few. Removed from the temptations which surround her here, perhaps Anita may be restored to mental health. It is all that I can do."

We parted. A few days later I saw the announcement in the dispatches from Washington of his appointment to a consulate. I shall not say where he has gone; for I am quite sure that if it were known Anita would be deluged with dry-goods catalogues. At least, it is far enough removed from the region of the bargain-counter to effect a cure—if one is possible.—George Grantham Bain, in Demorest's Magazine.

Overworked.—"It was a very sad affair. I told young Hawkins to go up to my house and conceal himself in the library where he could overhear all that was said and take down a verbatim report." "And he died from exhaustion, you say?" "Alas, yes!" "There must have been a very long and animated discussion in the next room." "No, talking of the sort. It was simply a meeting of the church sewing circle."—Judge.

JOHN HOWARD PAYNE.

Resting Place of the Author of "Home, Sweet Home."

Brief History of the Eventful Career of a Unique Character—His Services at Home and Abroad—The Corcoran Monument.

[Special Washington Letter.]

The most beautiful and picturesque scenery in the District of Columbia, on the western slope of the valley of Rock creek, where the ancient Rock of Dumbarton rises in gentle undulations from the quiet waters of the Potomac on one side, and of its tributary on the other, is dedicated to the repose of the bodies of our most distinguished dead, and is called Oak Hill cemetery.

Viewed from the eastern heights of the valley, the verdure-clad city of the dead is indescribably beautiful. The trees are very old, and many of them very large, overshadowing and somewhat obscuring the marble columns erected by the hands of love and beautified with the work of the most skillful workers in marble and granite. The carefully gardened grounds are covered with a carpet of nature's deepest green and beds of flowers upon every hillock and in the miniature valleys attract the eyes of beholders, so that anyone weary of the toils and uncertainties of life may easily be led to envy those who, after life's fitful fever, sleep well in such a favored spot.

To the right of the main entrance of Oak Hill cemetery a monument stands, just in front of the little vine-clad chapel; and it is to this tomb I would invite the attention of my readers at this time. The following inscription will explain why this narrow home of a great and good man deserves especial mention:

"In memory of John Howard Payne, author of 'Home, Sweet Home'; born June 9, 1791, died April 9, 1852. Erected A. D. 1852."

The above is on the south front, and upon the opposite side the following words are inscribed:

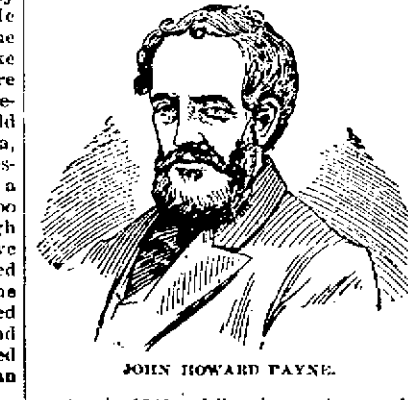
"Sure, when thy gentle spirit fled To realms above the azure dome, With outstretched arms God's angels said: 'Welcome to Heaven's Home Sweet Home.'"

The birthplace of the author of the immortal poem was long a matter of doubt, and even the authorship of the beautiful lines was at one time claimed by others. But in a speech delivered in New York, in 1822, at a public reception given to him upon his return from Europe, he stated that he was born in New York in a small house on Pearl street. At that time he caused daguerreotypes to be taken of the house, and several of these are yet in the possession of his relatives and friends.

The late W. W. Corcoran, a millionaire philanthropist who lived here to an advanced age, brought the body of the deceased poet to America and erected to his memory the monument which occupies such a conspicuous position in the cemetery. He had known young Payne, when he commenced his career as an actor; knew the history of his life, and crowned his own honorable career by creating for the poet's remains a Sweet Home in this beautiful place. Mr. Corcoran said that the first draft of the celebrated poem was written in Paris and was sung by Miss Free in the opera "Clari," in London, in 1813. The original lines were as follows:

"Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home!
A charm from the skies seems to hallow us there,
(Like the love of a mother)
Which, soe'er through the world, is not met with elsewhere.
There's a spell in the shade
Where our infancy played,
Even stronger than time and more deep than despair.
An exile from home, splendor dazzles in vain,
Oh, give me my lowly thatched cottage again!
The birds and the lambskins that come at my call—
Those who named me with pride,
Those who played by my side,
Give me them with the innocence dearer than all!
The joys of the palace through which I roam
Which I heart's anguish—there's no place like home."

The final revision of the song, the words and music familiar to the whole world to-day, was arranged by the author in Anacostia, a suburb of Wash-



JOHN HOWARD PAYNE.

ington in 1841, while the poet was visiting some friends in that village. Residents of that quiet retreat believe that the poem was originally written there, and they point to an old chestnut tree beside the old Talburt house as the identical spot where the lines were written; but they are mistaken. Sitting there with his young friend, George Talburt, the final revision was made.

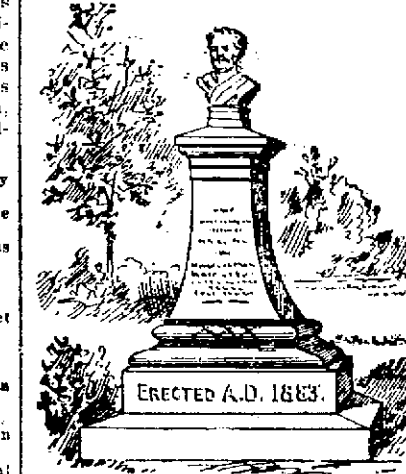
In the year 1842, upon the recommendation of Daniel Webster and other friends, he was appointed by President Tyler as consul to Tunis, Africa. In 1845 he was recalled by President Polk, and was reappointed to the same consulate by President Zachary Taylor, in 1851, upon the urgent solicitation of Daniel Webster. He did not long survive this appointment. He was then sixty-two years of age and died at his post April 9, 1852, in the Protestant cemetery, at Tunis, his remains were interred and there

they rested, seemingly forgotten, until 1893, when Mr. Corcoran caused their removal to their present home. The cost of their transfer, the erection of the monument, the panoply and pomp of the funeral nobody ever knew, for the philanthropist told no one nor did he leave any memoranda by which his executors could ascertain. Mr. Corcoran was very wealthy and reckoned not the cost of any good deed.

It seems but yesterday that the funeral procession and ceremonies were held. President Arthur and all of the members of his cabinet; military and civil societies; eminent and distinguished citizens, not only of Washington, but of cities and towns all along the Atlantic coast, united in this tardy effort to honor the memory of a man as good as he was great. The hillside was thronged with people, and the ceremonies concluded with the singing of "Home, Sweet Home" by one hundred voices, accompanied by the complete Marine band.

The life of John Howard Payne was a homeless life. While friends were almost numberless, and appreciation of his genius was manifested during his lifetime as it seldom is done until after the lamp of life has gone out; yet he was a wanderer by choice, and well calculated by his environments to write the lines which are sung in every home and are doubly dear to all who absent themselves from loved ones. His early education was undertaken by his father, who was a professional elocutionist. He developed a talent for journalism at an early age, and conducted a paper called the Thespian Mirror. The ability displayed in this venture attracted the attention of a wealthy gentleman in New York, who, at his own expense, sent him to Union college. But the boy entertained a love for the stage, and after two terms at college, when only eighteen years of age, he appeared at the old Park theater in the tragedy of "Douglas," in the character of Young Norval. Having been trained in declamation and elocution from his babyhood it is not surprising that his first efforts were successful and evoked remarkable encomiums from the critics of that time. His services were immediately in demand, and he traveled with various companies in this country for four years and then went to London, where he was greeted as the American Ioscius. But the war of 1812 occurred, and Americans were not then popular in England; so young Payne closed his historic career in the part of Young Norval, in which he made his first appearance upon the stage.

Whether or not he could have attained like eminence as an actor cannot be said; but his subsequent career as an author needs neither commendation nor criticism. He devoted his time and talents to dramatic writing, and at least two of his productions will live forever as masterpieces, namely, "Brutus" and "Charles II.," one of them a tragedy, the other a comedy. That he was a hard-working man is evidenced by the fact that he produced sixty-three plays, seven of them being operas. He resided for several years in Paris and adapted many French



THE PAYNE MONUMENT.

plays to the English stage. He crossed and recrossed the ocean several times. He traveled extensively in America as well as in Europe, and seemed restless in any one place for any length of time. But there was always a business object in his travels, and wherever he went he continued his literary labors. He contributed liberally to the newspapers and magazines, and said that bookmakers and playwrights "can only be successful through some connection with the periodical press." He pointed to the fact that all successful poets of that era were they who kept in close touch with the people through regular publications.

Probably the happiest occasion of his life was upon his return to New York in July, 1832, when his friends and admirers gave him a grand entertainment and benefit in the old Park theater. The programme of the evening included his own tragedy of "Brutus," his comedy of "Charles II.," and Shakespeare's comedy of "The Taming of the Shrew." Payne having made a great reputation as Petruchio when he was an actor. It is related that when a young lady came upon the stage and pathetically sang his song "Home, Sweet Home," Payne cried and sobbed so that his emotion was known to the entire audience; and they arose and cheered until he dried his eyes and came forward bowing and smiling before them. The transition from tears to happiness and laughter indicated his extreme sensitiveness, and he delivered a speech, brimful of humor and witticisms. The management had announced to him that the receipts of the evening were \$7,000, and he stated this fact, saying: "This is why we laugh." From that expression emanated the vernacular saying: "This is where the laugh comes in."

This, briefly told, is the story of the life of John Howard Payne, his wanderings, his work, his ambitions, his homelessness and his death in a foreign land. It is fitting that near the national capitol such an American should find at last his "home, sweet home."

REAL SOURCE OF THE NILE.

Dr. Baumann's Explorations Show to Settle a Long Disputed Point.

The problem of the ultimate source of the Nile seems finally to have reached a solution through the recent explorations of Dr. O. Baumann, says the New York Evening Post. Thirty years have elapsed since Speke sent to the Royal Geographical Society of London his famous laconic dispatch: "The Nile is settled," announcing the discovery by him of the great equatorial lake Victoria Nyanza, supposed to be the main head basin of Africa's mighty river. This discovery was followed soon afterward by that of a second, seemingly still larger, equatorial lake, the Albert Nyanza, which divided the honors of "Conqueror of the Nile" between Speke and Sir Samuel Baker. The progress of more modern African exploration, while it has served in many ways to bring about a truer knowledge of the mutual relations of these two large lakes than was known to Speke and Baker, and to establish the more positive claims of the Victoria lake, had not, until Dr. Baumann's journey, answered the still significant question regarding the position of the headwaters of these lakes; in other words, the actual fountain head of the Nile had yet to be discovered. This is now shown to be on the eastern face of the "height of land" which closely borders Lake Tanganyika on the northeast, the source of the Kagera, or Ruwum, a western and the most powerful tributary of the Victoria Nyanza. This position was reached by Dr. Baumann on the 19th of September last. With its source thus placed between the third and fourth parallels of south latitude, the Nile traverses thirty-five degrees of latitude and becomes a close rival in length of the combined Mississippi-Missouri system of rivers.

THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

Its Remarkable Development Shown by a World's Fair Exhibit.

The Transportation building at the World's Fair is the most interesting feature of the great exposition to all persons interested in the development of the United States. It contains a complete exhibit of the latest railway appliances as well as the quaint locomotive and stage coaches of the past. The Northern Pacific railroad went a step further than other transportation companies when it resolved to show two elegant cars, especially built for the purpose, containing samples of products gained from the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. The company was, no doubt, prompted to make this display because the completion of its transcontinental line made the development of the states named possible. And it is not hard for the enterprise and pluck of the originators and managers of the Northern Pacific railroad, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington would still be frontier territories inhabited by Indians and wild beasts, instead of being progressive and prosperous communities. The products of the states by the seven states are handsomely arranged and include all kinds of grains in the straw; threshed grains and seeds, fruits and berries; wild and cultivated grasses; ores, woods, iron and coal; precious metals and stones; hops, tobacco and flax; flour, wool and fish; tanning bark and tanning add; marble, building stone, pottery and brick; aerated, dried, preserved and canned fruits; vegetables, petrified woods, fine mineral specimens, etc., etc. In the season of fresh apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, grapes, berries, melons, etc., the products of the states are brought from the northwestern states, daily, for exhibition. In short, the exhibit comprises a general collection of all kinds of products to show the diversified resources of the seven great northwestern states traversed by the Northern Pacific railroad. Visitors who intend to invest money in the northwest are reminded by attractive placards that the company still retains control of immense tracts of land in that territory, the exact figures being as follows: Minnesota, 1,300,000 acres; North Dakota, 850,000 acres; Wisconsin, 1,200,000 acres; Idaho, 1,740,000 acres; Oregon, 300,000 acres; and Washington, 8,700,000 acres. The two exhibit cars are marvels of the car-builder's art. They are vestibuled, have large bay windows reaching from floor to roof; are decorated with ornamental woods from the forest along the Northern Pacific, and are in themselves an exhibit worthy of thoughtful inspection. The cars are placed on one of the tracks in the large annex to the Transportation building.

A MAN in Indiana has just died from excessive tobacco chewing. The music at his funeral should not be a dirge but an overture.—Rocheater Democrat.

Visitors to the Twin Cities.

No one should visit the Twin Cities this summer without running out to Minnetonka Beach and Hotel Lafayette, the largest and best hotel in the West. The hotel is one of the most picturesque in the country, and is well supplied with steamers and sailing, rowing and fishing craft. A number of regattas will be given. The Great Northern has a double track line to the lake and runs frequent trains.

When Fogh has run upstairs and arrives at the top out of breath, he very properly refers to his pneumatic tire.—Boston Transcript.

Saved Her Sight.

"My little girl Hazel two years ago had the grip, leaving her with inflamed eyes, so bad that for seven months we had to bandage them and keep her in a dark room. The family physician and an oculist said the sight of one eye was destroyed and she might lose the other. She suffered intense pain, and when light was admitted to the room would cry as if burned with a hot iron. Hazel Butterfield, we began giving her Hood's Sarsaparilla, and to our surprise her eyes began to improve rapidly. The sight gradually returned and

Hood's Cures

Sarsaparilla she is now as well as ever. Her eyes are permanently and perfectly cured." W. A. BUTTERFIELD, 1495 Hastings St., Detroit, Mich.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills assist digestion, cure headache. Try a box, 25c.

DELICATE WOMEN

Or Debilitated Women, should use

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR.

Every ingredient possesses superb tonic properties and exerts a wonderful influence in toning up and strengthening her system, by driving through the proper channels all impurities. Health and strength guaranteed to result from its use. "My wife, who was bedridden for eight months, after using Bradfield's Female Regulator for two months is getting well." J. M. JOHNSON, Malvern, Ark. BRADFIELD'S REGULATOR CO., ALBANY, GA. Sold by Druggists at \$1.00 per bottle.

